THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII.—No. 30. PHILADELPHIA, MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FROM EUROPE.

THE TRADE OF FRANCE.

Deficit of the Revenue from the Customs and Direct and Indirect Taxes.

Paris (July 19) Correspondence of London Times.

The returns which the *Moniteur* publishes of the revenue for the first six months of the current year show that the amount calculated upon has not been realized. As those calculations are always based on the return of the year immediately preceding the last, those of 1865 were taken for those of the present year. Besides the sums specified in the Budget of Receipts, an augmentation in the latter was counted upon of 45,000,000 francs for the year. As, therefore, the indirect contributions produced during the first six months of 1865 a total of 552,000,000, the Minister of Finance thought himself justified in counting upon 597,000,000 for 1866, and on 642,000,000 for the first half of 1867. The primitive Budget of 1867 comprised the same figures as that of 1866, but to the amended Budget (*Budget rectificatif*) is added a sum of 95,000,000, for expenditure, and it was hoped that this expenditure would be covered by a corresponding increase in the receipts. As regards 1866 the calculations were realized, for in 1865 the first six months produced 597,000,000, and in 1866 they produced 608,000,000. But in 1867 the result is different, inasmuch as the amount obtained is only 601,000,000, or 41,000,000 less than was calculated upon, and then 41,000,000 have been spent in advance. It is remarked as strange that, whereas, in 1866, a year of war, there was considerable augmentation in the receipts, in 1867, the year of the great Exhibition, and as was generally assumed a year of financial prosperity, there is actually a falling off. This anomaly, real or apparent, is shown from a comparison between the first six months of 1865, 1866, and 1867 respectively:—

AUGMENTATION IN 1867 AS COMPARED WITH

	1865. *Francs.*	1866. *Francs.*
January	11,280,000	1,686,000
Febuary	11,697,000	4,229,000
March	9,975,000	859,000
April	14,421,000	3,865,000
May	7,216,000	2,264,000
June	5,343,000	2,791,000
Total	59,932,000	15,664,000

DIMINUTION IN 1867.

	Francs.	*Francs.*
January	3,735,000	8,359,000
February	960,000	1,460,000
March	986,000	4,372,000
April	464,000	1,127,000
May	1,808,000	3,364,000
June	2,830,000	3,367,000
Total	10,795,000	22,040,000

In the first column the total amount of the augmentation is greater than that of the diminution, but in the second the diminution exceeds the augmentation. As regards the indirect imposts, hardly any one of them gives for 1866-7 an augmentation similar to that of 1865-6, while many present considerable diminution. The registration duties, however, have increased by 9,500,000 from 1865 to 1866, and only 2,500,000 from 1866 to 1867. This is to be ascribed, in part, to the suppression of the *demi-decime*. Stamps increased by 2,500,000 in the preceding period, and only 14,000f. in the present one. There is a slight advantage in customs, though the consumption of tobacco is not in proportion to the number of visitors to the Exhibition, from whom much was expected. Many of them, I suppose, do not smoke at all, or, if they do, they have probably brought their own tobacco with them. The duties on drinks produced in January of the present year 5,398,000f. less than in the corresponding month last year; in February, 296,000f. less; and in March, 2,075,000f. For the two months of April and May together there is an augmentation of 1,713,000f.; for June a diminution of 1,951,000f. The other indirect imposts are pretty much the same as usual. In respect of the direct taxes there is a falling off—slight, however, as the five-twelfths payable on demand have been exceeded by 48,105,000f., in lieu of 48,995,000f. in 1866. And, moreover, the legal expenses incurred in their collection are in the proportion of 0·78, whereas they were in 1866 but 0·73.

THE RUSSIAN LOAN.

Operations of the Imperial Contractors in Paris, Amsterdam, and London.

From the London Times (city article), July 20.

The feeling against all new issues of securities seems to be as strong at Paris as on this side. The letters from the Bourse allude to the circumstance of the Russian Government, who had thus far confined their financial operations to England and Holland, having now also resorted to the French markets. According to these advices the following are the operations alleged to have been agreed upon:—MM. Pillet, Will, Fould & Co., Hottinguer, Mallet, Freres, Seilliéres, Marcuard, Andre & Co., Pinard, and or two less important houses, with Messrs. Baring, of London, and Hope, of Amsterdam, have contracted to issue for the Russian Government bonds representing 300,000,000f. (equat to £12,000,000) nominal capital, the bankers to take only one-fourth firm and three-fourths to be on commission. The issue price to be 307f. 50c for every bond (obligation) of 500f., with yearly interest of 20f., and repayable at par by eighty-four yearly drawings. The commission allowed to the bankers to be 20f. per bond on those taken firm, and 10f. on the optional. Moreover, the Russian Government, in order to aid the success of the loan, grant a sum of about 1,000,000f. for advertisements, premiums, etc.

It appears, however, that the participation of the contractors in the three places—London, Amsterdam, and Paris—is not on an equal footing. Messrs. Baring and Hope take firm only 27,000 bonds each, while they are to have the option each for a further 150,000 bonds, and the bankers of Paris take 96,000 bonds firm, with an option for another 150,000 only. The fact that a special guarantee of the Nicolai Railway accompanies the loan is referred to in an adverse instead of a favorable sense by those who seem opposed to it. "Notwithstanding the bad state of the Russian finances and currency," it is said, "it has not hitherto been supposed that she had arrived at the stage where special guarantees become an essential condition for raising money." One writer observes:—"We do not believe that in Russia it will ever be possible either to sell or seize property belonging to the State, and thus this guarantee appears on the one side unnecessary, and on the other totally illusory." The subscription is to be opened the first of next month, in Paris, by the Comptoir d'Escompte.

THE WAR ASPECT.

France and Germany in Preparation—Russia Likely to Join Prussia.

From the Cork Examiner, July 25.

Every indication points to the certainty of war between France and Prussia. A council of war is at the present moment being held in Russia, between the staffs of the armies of Russia and Prussia, and under the Presidency of the Czar himself. Plans of campaign suggested by probable coalitions between France and other States are under consideration. Further, it is asserted that Prussia is eager to begin the war immediately, and before France has got into attitude. Russia, however, inclines to a postponement, which does not make the strife it may defer less inevitable. No doubt from the vast struggle impending will come a cataclysm somewhere.

THE ROMAN QUESTION.

Signor Rattazzi on the Situation—Important Proceedings in the Italian Parliament.

Florence (July 23) Telegram to London Times.

In yesterday's sitting of the Chamber of Deputies Signors Pianciani and Curti interrogated the Government respecting the inspection of the Papal troops by a French general, which they declared to be a flagrant violation of the September Convention, and on the armaments and enlistments which were being made, it was supposed, for the invasion of the States of the Church.

Signor Rattazzi, in reply, said that he believed the rumors of the armaments were exaggerated, and declared that they were being made by the Romans themselves. He did not consider it necessary for him to contradict the reports that the Italian Government had assented to or indirectly participated in these preparations. He said that those were under a delusion who believed that the Italian Government would tolerate any violation of their engagements. The Roman question must be solved by moral means. Explanations had been, he said, demanded of the French Government as to the reported inspection, which would be contrary both to the spirit and the letter of the Convention, which he would cause to be respected. Signor Ratazzi denied that any arrangement had been entered into with France for the restitution of Roman deserters, and no representative of France had ever stated that a foreign legion should be regarded as an indirect intervention on the part of France. He believed that the French Government, which desired the execution of the convention, would not be the first to violate it.

Signor Laporta said the Romans had the right to enter their territory and endeavor to obtain freedom for their country.

Signor Ratazzi, in reply, declared that he would always cause the territory subject to another Government to be respected.

Preparations to Resist an Attack on Rome.

From the Corriere Italiano.

Preparations are being made at Rome to resist an attack by the revolutionary party. Cardinal Antonelli has addressed inquiries to the representatives of foreign powers, asking them what steps their Governments would take if it could be proved, first, that the insurrection broke out with the connivance of the Italian Government; second, if the revolutionists should arrive at the gates of Rome; third, if the insurrection should break out in Rome itself. The Ambassadors replied that they would protect the Pope and the Cardinals, but that they must refer home for instructions as to what more than this they ought to do.

Garibaldi Makes Another Speech.

Garibaldi, on entering Pistoja, was received with a veritable ovation. Addressing the crowd, he said:—"I know that all your demonstrations, so flattering, so enthusiastic, are addressed, not to the man, but to the principle, and they teach me that the national cause is progressing. The Italians do not want foreign pressure; your demonstration of to-day is a proof of that. We want to see Italy strong and powerful. Rome must be ours, in spite of internal enemies and all foreign despots. Old though I am, I firmly hope to go with you to Rome. Adieu."

GULF OF MEXICO.

The Paying Out of the Cuban Cable Begun—The Passengers and Crew of the Ciudad Condal Safe—News from Mexico and the West India Islands.

HAVANA, Cuba, July 28, via Punta Rosa, Florida, August 4.—Two engineers of the International Ocean Telegraph Company arrived in the smack Oriental from Key West; and, not meeting the steamer Narva here, returned today. They assured me that the order to quarantine vessels from Cuba was rescinded.

HAVANA, July 31, via Punta Rosa, Fla., August 4.—We have heard nothing yet from Key West. The Narva is expected on Saturday, but we do not anticipate the completion of the cable for a week.

The Spanish steamer Francisco de Asis sailed yesterday evening, with Mr. Neminger and the Government representatives.

KEY WEST, Fla., August 3, via Lake City, August 4.—Everything is in readiness to lay the cable. The paying-out began to-day (Saturday). The Spanish steamer Francisco de Asis had arrived on Thursday, with the Spanish officials. She is to escort the Narva. The line will be opened about the 15th of August.

SHIPPING NEWS.

KEY WEST, July 30.—Arrived, steamer Alliance, New Orleans; schooner G. T. Thomas, five-days from Philadelphia.

The salvage and expenses on the ship Narragansett amount to $4000.

Cuba.

HAVANA, July 31, via Punta Rosa and Lake City, August 4.—The Spanish steamer Ciudad Condal's passengers and crew were saved.

The Havana merchants have unanimously agreed to charge their customers one quarter per cent. in consideration of the new tax.

SHIPPING DISASTERS.

On August 1, the Prussian bark Michael, with sugar, for New York, was struck by lightning and drifted ashore, rounding the Moro Castle. She will be got off without much damage.

A Spanish ship in port was burned to the water's edge.

Trinidad de Cuba, July 27, dates state that the bark Ella Adele has been detained, the Captain being suspected of the murder of Murray, the mate.

Mexico.

News from Sisal to 28th of July, Vera Cruz 24th, and Mexico 17th, has been received. Santa Anna is still in prison. Nothing has been heard of Marquez as yet, but Vidaurri had been shot. The foreign ministers were unmolested. Porfirio Diaz, who it had been reported resigned, had resumed command. General Garcia has been relieved of his command. General Martinez opens the Sierra campaign. The press was advocating a general amnesty, but all agree that severe punishment should be meted out to Marquez, Lacunza, Lares and others. Ex-Chamberlain Negret has been recaptured. Bureau and Camacho are at Cienfuegos.

(We have, since the above was sent, learned that Lacunza is at Pensacola.—ED.)

The arrival of a specie conducta at Vera Cruz is reported.

Hayti.

The news from Hayti is that Nissage, Suget, and Chevalier had disappeared. The election of Salnave was an enthusiastic affair. Tranquillity was complete, but trade paralyzed. The steamers that used to run weekly to Port au Prince run now only monthly. The death of many heads of cattle which arrived here from Florida is not owing to any disease.

Santo Domingo.

Santo Domingo dates to July 20 state that the popularity of President Cabral was diminishing, owing to his opposing the representatives of the people and supporting the Ministry. Several members had resigned, and Congress was dissolved. In consequence, new elections were ordered. Garcia had resigned his portfolio, causing a vacancy in the Cabinet, which was afterwards filled by Bonca. The triumph of the Ministry was looked upon as complete.

The Haytien Commissioners to make a treaty with St. Domingo arrived in the war steamer Liberte, and were well received. Mutual salutes were exchanged. Many families were still arriving from Hayti. There was great activity in the guano trade. Capital was needed for mining purposes.

The imposts have been modified. Guano will pay a tax of $2·50 per ton; petroleum, crude, two and a half cents, and refined five cents per gallon. Coal, iron, lead, and zinc mines eighty cents per ton; copper mines $1 per ton of ore. Gold and silver mines will pay double duty.

All claims on the State are to be discharged by Government securities. They will be admitted also in payment of Custom House duties to the extent of one-fourth of the whole amount. A public credit bureau was to establish a legal paper currency.

Porto Rico.

Porto Rico dates are to the 17th. A lawyer and a doctor who had absconded are cited to appear before the Government on charges of sedition. The new taxation system has been abandoned, and the deduction in salaries of employes is to cease. The estimates of July show a deficiency of $118,000.

The British West Indies.

The latest advices received here from Jamaica report a continued paralyzation of trade as existing in Kingston, and a general immunity for frauds and robberies as committed in official circles, and in the rural districts.

The Administration of the Colonial Government under the new system planned in England is unsuccessful.

Reports from Kingston of the 19th of July are replete with lamentation about the new and heavy taxation system imposed by the Colonial authorities.

British Honduras.

News has been received here from British Honduras, dated Belize, on the 16th ult. The colony remained quiet.

ELECTION INTELLIGENCE.

Tennessee.

NASHVILLE, August 3.—Election news comes in slowly. The State Senate will be, so far as known, unanimously radical, and the House overwhelmingly. Twelve counties in Tennessee, except Hamilton, give Brownlow 13,000 majority. The conservatives admit that the remaining counties will increase the majority to 23,000. The radical majority in Given county is 739. In the mountain counties, where there is scarcely a colored voter or disfranchised citizen, the radical majority is about the Union majority in 1861.

THE COUNTY MAJORITIES.

NASHVILLE, August 4.—The following additional returns have been received, showing the majorities for Brownlow:—Meakley county, (Etheridge's home), 487; Knox (Brownlow's home), 1860; Marshall, 390; Lincoln, 520; Montgomery, 1000; Wilson, 800; Marion, 460; Hamilton, 725; Sequatchie, 100; Smith, 460; Macon, 330; Giles, 1700; Roane, 1395; Sullivan, 1000; Polk, 200; Greene (Johnson's home), 738; Jefferson, 2100; Monroe, 1055; McMinn, 900; Anderson, 313; Carter, 1050; Sevier, 1100; Warren, 244; Franklin, 520.

Butler's majority for Congress (First District), 12,000; Maynard's majority (Second District), 10,000; Stokes' majority (Third District), 7000; Mullen's (Fourth District), 5000; Trimble's (Fifth District), 7000; Arnell's (Sixth District), 500; Hawkins' (Seventh District), 1500; Nunn's (Seventh District), 1500; total majority, 50,500. East Knoxville (Brownlow's precinct) gives him over 800 votes, but not one for Etheridge. Majority for Brownlow in Tennessee where no militia were stationed, and where a full vote was thrown, 23,000. The vote in the State will reach 100,000, or 10,000 less than was registered. In Henry county the polls were not opened.

The Kentucky Election

Occurs to-day, with the following State ticket before the people:—

Republican.	*Conservative.*	*Democratic.*
GOVERNOR.		
Sid. M. Barnes.	Wm. B. Kinkhead.	John L. Helm.
LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR.		
R. T. Baker.	Harrison Taylor.	J. W. Stevenson.
ATTORNEY-GENERAL.		
John M. Brown.	John M. Harlan.	John Rodman.
AUDITOR.		
Silas Adams.	J. Smith Hurtt.	D. Howard Smith.
TREASURER.		
M. R. Roark.	Alfred Allen.	James W. Tate.
REGISTER OF LAND OFFICE.		
J. M. Fidler.	J. J. Craddock.	Jas. A. Dawson.
SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION.		
Dan. Stevenson.	Benj. M. Harney.	Z. F. Smith.

At the special election, May 4, for Members of Congress, the aggregate vote was:—Republican, 28,894; Conservative, 6266; Democratic, 77,621. At the election held a year ago, when for the first time the returned Rebel soldiers were allowed to vote (by the repeal of laws passed during the war), the result was:—Democratic, 97,060; opposition, 59,493.

MARINE DISASTER.

Loss of the Steam Yacht Alice Riggs—She Sinks in a Gale off Cape Hatteras—Her Officers and Crew Rescued by the Steamer Virgo.

The steam yacht Alice Riggs, the property of Mr. Jacob Lorillard, of this city, sailed from this port on the 28th of July for Maracoa, Cuba, to load with bananas, oranges, and other tropical fruits for the New York market. Captain Wm. B. Barker reports that at four o'clock on the morning of the 1st inst. he went on deck, and was informed by the mate that the vessel was making water very fast. On going to the fire-room he found two inches of water over the floor. At that hour a heavy swell was setting in from the eastward. At six A. M. he found that it would be unsafe to continue on his voyage, in the condition the vessel was then in, and after consulting with his officers decided to make for Hatteras Inlet.

They arrived off the bar at half-past one o'clock P. M., and signalled for a pilot. A heavy surf was rolling on the bar, and the captain being totally unacquainted with the passage, considered it would be imprudent to attempt its passage without a pilot; he accordingly waited two hours for one to come off, but without succeeding. He then started for Fortress Monroe, and at 5 P. M. the weather assumed a very threatening appearance, with a heavy sea running. Under those circumstances he concluded to make for an anchorage at Hatteras Cove, when, at 7 P. M., the atmosphere became so thick and hazy that he could not see land, and he hove the vessel to with her head off shore.

At 10 o'clock P. M. the wind had risen to a strong gale, and the leak steadily increased. The water in the engine room became too deep to keep the fires going with coal, but by burning wood they were able to generate steam enough to keep the donkey engine at work, and all hands commenced bailing, as the deck pumps were choked up and the engine pumps not working. By constant labor they were able to keep the water from gaining, and every exertion was made to find the leak, but without success.

During the night the wind changed to the westward and moderated, and at 3 o'clock on the following morning the steamship Virgo hove in sight, and took them in tow. Shortly afterwards the donkey engine broke down, and all hope of saving the vessel was abandoned, there being at that time over two feet of water in the hold. All hands were immediately transferred to the Virgo, and when the Alice Riggs was abandoned at 11 A. M. on the 2d instant, the water was rolling over her decks.

Captain Barker, together with James Warren, mate; W. E. Whilter, chief engineer; Samuel S. Vollum, assistant engineer; Albert Mason, steward; Thomas Davis and John Raymond, seamen; Levi Anson and Henry Hink, firemen; and G. Finley, boy, all of the Alice Riggs, have signed a card of thanks to Captain E. M. Bulkley, Purser E. A. Sanders, and the officers and crew of the steamship Virgo, for rescuing them from their perilous situation, and also for the kind and humane treatment they received while on board the Virgo.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Wire of 1866 Again Broken.

Our English files by the steamship America, to hand yesterday, report, for the first time, another break in the cable of 1866. The announcement reads as follows:—

To the Editor of the London *Times*:—A telegram, dated Valentia, yesterday, 6 P. M., reports that the cable of 1866 was broken suddenly Saturday afternoon; that the preliminary experiments give the locality at fifty nautical miles from the other side—*i. e.*, Heart's Content.

This would indicate a very moderate depth of water, in which the injury can be repaired with great facility, as in the case of the recent accident to the shore end of the same cable. The 1865 cable is in perfect order.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,

CHARLES STEWART.

Chairman Anglo-American Telegraph Company.
No. 102 LANCASTER GATE, July 31.

Names of Those who Died of Yellow Fever on the Steamer Resaca, on the Passage Between Panama and San Francisco.

SAN FRANCISCO, August 4.—The following are the names of men who died of yellow fever on board the United States steamer Resaca, on her passage from Panama:—Randolph Graham, Patrick Halpin, Howard Mixell, Henry E. Hall, Solomon Falk, John North, William Clark, John Madden, Edward Cassidy, George Faulkner, James Downing, James Malcady, James McLoughlin, Edward Shields, John Griffith, Patrick O'Ram. There are now seventeen cases under treatment—four critical. One new case since her arrival.

Murderous Affray in Atlanta.

CINCINNATI, August 3.—Daniel Conner and James Lloyd, two well known gamblers, quarrelled in the St. Elms saloon, at Atlanta, last Wednesday, and Lloyd, drawing a pistol, fired two shots, killing Conner instantly. The murderer surrendered himself.

SECOND EDITION

THE SURRATT TRIAL.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The trial of John H. Surratt was resumed this morning in the Criminal Court, Judge Fisher presiding.

Mr. Pierrepont resumed his argument on behalf of the prosecution, and proceeded further to consider the Lloyd testimony, which shows his unwillingness to testify against Mrs. Surratt. The testimony read also relates to the field-glass and cartridge-box, and to whom it was given the night after the assassination. Referring to the testimony where Lloyd said he did not care to hear the news of the assassination, Mr. Pierrepont said the reason he did not wish to hear about it was because he knew all about the assassination before it occurred.

Mr. Bradley was right when he said Lloyd knew all about it. Why did not Lloyd wish to talk about the assassination? He gives as a reason because he feared Mrs. Surratt's name would be drawn in. Mrs. Surratt had gone to Lloyd's in the day time, and had given orders relative to the arms and the bottle of whisky, and Lloyd had a good reason for saying that he feared Mrs. Surratt's name would be brought in. Lloyd said he did not dare to drink when he was about to go into a Court to testify, because he feared he would say something he should not say. The jury saw this reluctant witness on the stand, and know that he was not intoxicated when he testified here. Lloyd's testimony was further read to show that the prisoner and Harold were together when the arms were secreted, and that they were engaged together in the transaction.

Weichman's testimony in relation to taking the field-glass to Surratt on April 14 was read. This was the day of the murder, said Mr. Pierrepont, and Mrs. Surratt and Booth were then engaged in conversation just before they started from the house on H street for Surrattsville. The testimony relating to the trip to Surrattsville was also read to show that on the way to Surrattsville Mrs. Surratt expressed gratification on the removal of the pickets during the night.

[*Continued in our next edition.*]

From Fortress Monroe.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 3.—The weather has assumed a very stormy and unsettled condition for the past three days, the wind blowing from the eastward almost continually, with heavy rain squalls. From the great quantity of rain that has fallen, the general opinion is that the crops must greatly suffer.

A fleet of vessels sailed from here yesterday during a lull in the storm, bound for New York and Boston, with coal, but they will doubtless have to put into the Delaware Breakwater for a harbor.

A meeting was held recently in the town of Scotland Neck, Halifax county, N. C., to take into consideration the building of a railroad from that town to the Roanoke, at Edwards' Ferry, there to meet a line of steamers connecting with the railroad at Halifax. A committee was appointed to open books of subscription.

General George A. Lewis having received the appointment of Chief Engineer of the Williamston and Tarboro Railroad, of North Carolina, is making a preluminary survey of the line for the purpose of making projected improvements. The stockholders are making efforts to place the road in proper working order, and are confident of success.

A family named McCaine were all poisoned in Portsmouth yesterday, by eating toad-stools, gathered by some children, who supposed them to be mushrooms. Medical assistance being promptly afforded, the sufferers are considered to be out of danger.

German Schuetzenfest in Washington.

WASHINGTON, August 5.—The second annual Schuetzenfest of the Washington Schuetzen Verein commenced to-day at the Park, and will continue till Friday. This event promises to surpass the grand celebration of last year, as for weeks past the German citizens have been making great preparation for the coming fest. Large delegations from the Schuetzen corps of Philadelphia, Newark, Lynchburg, Baltimore, and other cities arrived to-day, and were formally welcomed. There were many public and private carriages in the long and brilliant procession, the occupants being in Schuetzen uniform. There was everywhere a blending of the American with the German flag. Among the more prominent features of the display was a tastefully ornamented car containing the Schuetzen king, with lads engaged in printing and distributing handbills, and a car with thirty young ladies dressed in white as occupants, and drawn by six white horses. The procession halted a few minutes at the White House to greet the President.

Case Growing Out of the Late Rebellion.

A CANADIAN COMMISSION SITTING IN NEW YORK.

During the last ten days a commission has been sitting in this city taking the evidence of witnesses on behalf of the United States in a suit instituted in the Court of Chancery, at Toronto, Canada West, against Jacob Thompson, George T. Denison, and others, to recover a steamboat called the Georgian, which, it appears, was purchased by Thompson for the Rebel Government in the month of October, 1864. The testimoney given by the witnesses clearly shows that the object in making the purchase was to arm the vessel with guns, and man her with Confederate soldiers who, after capture by our troops, had escaped into Canada, and then to employ her in expeditions on the lakes against our shipping and frontier cities.

In a despatch from Thompson to Benjamin, written about that time, he says, in allusion to the vessel:—

"She had scarcely been transferred before the story went out that she had been purchased and armed for the purpose of sinking the Michigan, releasing the prisoners on Johnston's Island, destroying the shipping on the lakes, and the cities on the margin. The widest consternation prevailed in all the border cities. At Buffalo two tugs had cannon placed on board, four regiments of soldiers were sent there—two of them are represented to have been drawn from the army of Virginia. Bells were rung at Detroit, and churches were broken up on Sunday. The whole lake shore was a scene of wild excitement."

No expense was spared in procuring the cannon and other war material; but notwithstanding the utmost caution and secresy on the part of the Rebels, the vigilance of our Consul at Toronto (David Thurston) and the detectives of the Canadian authorities discovered their operations before any damage was done.

Thompson, it is alleged, apprehending a seizure by the Canadian Government, made a fictitious sale of the vessel to the defendant Denison, with whom he had become acquainted in Toronto as a Rebel sympathizer; but the Canadian Government, notwithstanding the pretended sale, at the instance of Mr. Thurston seized the boat on a charge of violating the neutrality laws of the province, whereupon Mr. Denison applied to the Court of Queen's Bench for her release, alleging that he was the rightful owner, and that there was no ground for the seizure. The Court, however, delivered a unanimous judgment sustaining the action of the Government.

Mr. Thurston, fearing that the decision would be otherwise, and that Denison and his friend Thompson would become possessed of this boat, instructed Messrs. George and H. B. Morphy, the solicitors of the United States in Canada, to file a bill in the Court of Chancery for recovery of the vessel and for an injunction to prevent any disposition of her in the meantime to defeat the rights of the United States.

The Canadian judges upon argument granted the injunction which is still in force, and the evidence is now being taken to prove the claim of the United States. So far the case seems clear, and it is expected when all the testimony is taken that a decision for delivery of the vessel to our Government will be given.

The Georgian has been chartered at the request of the Consul, and the charter money paid into the Court to abide the event of the suit.

The commissioner appointed by the Canadian Court of Chancery to take the evidence is Peter J. Gage, of this city, counsellor at law. The parties to the suit are represented by Mr. George Morphy, of Toronto, counsel for the United States; Daniel McMichael, LL. D., for Jacob Thompson; Mr. John Bain for the Attorney-General of Canada, and Mr. Denison appears in person.—*N. Y. Herald.*

KENTUCKY.

The Slave-lash Restored—Outrageous Treatment of a Colored Girl.

A Cincinnati paper publishes the following:—

In the vicinity of Lebanon, Kentucky, a few days since, a colored girl was sent on an errand to the house of one Wythrow, whose wife was, at the time, repairing an old dress. After the girl had returned home Mrs. Wythrow discovered—or rather thought she did—that one breadth of the dress-skirt was missing, and the conclusion was at once arrived at that Mrs. Dorsey's servant girl had taken it. The husband Norman Wythrow, immediately went over to Dorsey's and accused the girl of the theft. She denied the charge and protested her innocence in the strongest terms. The house was then searched from roof to cellar, but the missing article was not found. Wythrow not being satisfied, however, the mother of the accused girl offered to pay for the property supposed to be stolen, the value of which was about thirty cents. Wythrow refused her offer, at the same time declaring that he "would like to take it out of her d—d hide." No one being present who was able to resist him, he took a plough-line and tied it to the girl's wrists, took hold of one end of it himself, got on his horse and rode off at a brisk trot, compelling the girl to follow on foot. In this way he pulled and dragged her two miles out into the woods, where he was joined by his brother, and the two men fastened one end of the rope around the girl's neck—after having stripped her—then threw the other end over the limb of a tree, drew her up so that her feet barely rested on a log which they had placed there, and in that position whipped her until they had worn out sixteen green withes. They took the girl away from her home early in the morning, and she did not get back until late in the evening. Persons who saw her say that she was bruised and scarred from head to foot. The Wythrows were next day arrested by United States officers, and brought before the District Court. This act, though one of the most barbarous that Rebel diabolism has invented, is not isolated in Kentucky. Within the last two weeks no less than sixteen arrests have been made in that State, by officers of the Freedmen's Bureau, of white persons charged with whipping and beating negroes.

INDIAN MURDERS.

Daring Attack of Indians on Railroad Employes—Seven White Men Killed—Stage Stock Run Off.

FORT HARKER, August 4.—The Indians attacked and killed seven men yesterday, six miles from this post. One of the men was living when first found, but died before reaching this Fort. The men killed were laborers on the railroad, and in the employ of Campbell & Clinton, contractors. After scalping two of the men, the savages proceeded on to Big Creek stage station, and ran off twenty horses and mules. This was done in daylight, and while exposed to the fire of fifty infantry and a dozen stage employes, at a distance of three hundred yards from them. It is considered the boldest dash the Indians have made. Captain Ames, of this post, started immediately in pursuit, and overtook the Indians last night, but found them too numerous to attack with his force, and sent back here for reinforcements, which were forwarded.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Brewster—William B. Mann, District Attorney.—The August term of the Court was commenced to-day, Judge Brewster on the bench. On account of the repairs now being made in the new court room, the business will, at least for a few days, be carried on in the old Quarter Sessions room.

Norris J. Hoffman was appointed foreman of the Grand Inquest. After the administration of the oath and affirmation, the Court instructed the Grand Jury as follows:—

Gentlemen of the Grand Jury—The obligation which you have just taken sufficiently indicates the scope of your authority and the extent of your duty. It has been wisely observed that "this oath seems well contrived to express briefly and fully the duty of a grand jury. It constitutes a good directory for the discharge of this honorable office in a proper manner, and deserves the serious and minute attention of every grand juror." Adopting its text as your guide, you will perceive that you are clothed with certain powers, and that authority comes to you, as it always comes, charged with correlative duties. Your jurisdiction, then, is to inquire as to and to present to the court, all such matters as shall be given to you in charge, or of which you may have knowledge.

The District Attorney will lay before you indictments in all cases returned to him by committing magistrates. You are to hear the witnesses and to determine whether there is sufficient evidence to justify you in sending the party accused to a petit jury for trial. If twelve or more of your number are of this opinion, the indictment must be endorsed by your foreman with the words "A True Bill," and with his signature. If twelve of your number are not satisfied so to return it, the word "Ignoramus" is to be endorsed, and whenever a bill charging a misdemeanor is ignored, you are to "decide and certify whether the county prosecutor shall pay the costs of prosecution," and if the prosecutor, you must name him.

You may be required to act upon bills charging a violation of the laws of our State prohibiting the sale of liquors without license and forbidding lotteries. In these, as in all other cases, your oath of office requires you to find a true bill whenever the evidence satisfies you that there is probable cause to put the defendant on trial. The private views that may be entertained by a juror as to the policy or expediency of a law under which an indictment may be preferred, have nothing whatever to do with the question of the guilt or innocence of the defendant.

We are unworthy of the trust reposed in us by the community, if we cannot decide upon the truth or falsity of a charge by the evidence and the law as we find it. The duty of judging is committed to Courts; the responsibility of legislating is with another department of the Government. Your oath tells us that the authority thus delegated to you is to be exercised with diligence and with truth, without favor, envy, malice love, fear, favor, reward, or the hope thereof.

With your duties thus discharged, the community cannot fail to be well served, and the law will be made what she has ever been designed, to be, a sword to the guilty, and a shield to the innocent.

At the conclusion of these remarks the Grand Jury were dismissed to their room.

The list of petit jurors was called, and applications for excuses heard; which being completed, no bills having been returned by the Grand Jury, the petit jury was discharged until to-morrow morning.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS—Judge Pierce.—Desertion cases were heard before Judge Pierce in the Common Pleas room.

The case of the City vs. Jamison occupied the morning session. The matter was before Judge Allison some time since, and the parties were advised to go home together and make up their differences. The evidence submitted at this last hearing went to show that the wife endeavored to follow the Court's instructions, but was repulsed by her husband. An order was made of $4 per week for the wife; security in $400.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, August 5, 1867.

The current quotation for gold this morning was 140¼. The Secretary of the Treasury is urged upon all sides to sell the surplus gold of the Treasury, and certainly there could be no better time to do so. That officer has now an opportunity to retrieve the memorable blunder of May, 1866, when, with gold at 130, and the Bank of England rate of interest at 10 per cent., he depleted the Treasury at the lowest price. The question is often asked, why, with money at 2 per cent. in England and gold at 140, he does not promptly give the market $20,000,000, and use the proceeds in destroying $4,000,000 of plain legal-tenders per month. This policy would relieve him from the almost universal imputation of running with the inflationists and gamblers in gold for a rise, and from the charge of cowardice in living up to his declaration about specie payments.

The Stock Market this morning was looking up rather more hopefully, though the market was still very dull. A good many of the brokers who have been rusticating for the past two or three weeks made their appearance on the street this morning, and talked loudly in favor of brisker times, and declaring that they are going to put new energy into the market. How they intend to do it it is impossible to say, though the least we can say is that, for some reason or other, speculation seems to have taken a slight start. Government stocks were very firm. Five-twenties of 1864 sold at 109½; and February and August Seven-thirties at 107½. 112¼ was bid for the old Five-twenties, and 102½ for Ten-forties.

City and State loans were also firm. Of the former there were sales at 100½ for the untaxed. For the taxed 96 was bid.

With the single exception of Reading, the Share Market was steady. Pennsylvania was firm at 53½; Catawissa preferred sold at 20, seller 60. We quote 125 bid for Camden and Amboy; 124 for Philadelphia and Trenton; 63¾ for Norristown; 52¾ for Reading; 35 for North Pennsylvania; 58 for Lehigh Valley; 29 for Elmira common; 42 for the preferred do.; 27¾ for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44¾ for Northern Central.

Bank shares continued very dull, at the following bids:—135 for First National; 232 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 57 for Commercial; 100 for Northern Liberties; 82¼ for Mechanics'; 110 for Kensington; 59 for Girard; 31½ for Manufacturers'; 70 for City; and 52 for Miners' of Pottsville. For the other banks we heard no quotations.

In the Canal stocks there was rather more inquiry, chiefly confined, however, to Susquehanna, which sold at 16¾, but afterwards declined to 16¼, with sales at the latter figure. We continue Saturday's quotations for the other Canals.

Other stocks were very flat.

—According to the *Times*, the New York bank statement to-day will show a further increase of about $2,700,000 in currency deposits, while the loss of specie deposits is $2,200,000, leaving the general line about half a million higher than last Monday. The greenbacks will be slightly higher, and the loans have been enlarged, chiefly on the public funds, about $4,000,000. The foreign exchanges close weak at 109¾@109¾ for first class 60 day bills on London.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money is abundant at 4@6 per cent. on call, and many lenders are unable to keep their funds fully employed at the outside quotation. Commercial paper is without change, and not active. Late in the day there was a good demand for 6 per cent for money."

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Our neighboring State of New Jersey presents an exhibit of indebtedness well worthy the attention and the imitation of many larger Commonwealths. The total debt at the close of the fiscal year ending November 30, 1866, was $3,395,200, maturing between 1st January, 1867, to 1st January 1902, in small instalments. Taking the population in 1865, which was 773,700, as a standard, the distributive share to each inhabitants is about $4·39 per capita. During the war the several counties of the State incurred an indebtedness amounting to $23,447,988 77 for bounties and other purposes, which is $31 70 per head, or $173·50 for each family. The total valuation of the State is $467,918,824; The State debt in relation to this valuation is 7·20 to every $100, and the local debt as $4·01, or altogether $5·73 to every $100, which is by no means burdensome to a wealthy and industrious people.

"The shipping interest continues depressed. From statistics just completed we find that there were entered at this port from foreign ports, in the three months ending June 30, 1867, only 631 American vessels, while the number of foreign vessels was 948. The tonnage of the former was 319,818, and of the latter 548,454. Antecedent to the war the foreign tonnage was less than one-third of the whole, but now the figures are reversed. During the same quarter 383 American vessels cleared at this port for foreign ports, and 866 foreign vessels. During the first six months of each of the last seven years the arrivals at New York of American and foreign vessels were as follows:—

First half of	*American.* *No. Vessels.*	*Tons.*	*Foreign.* *No. Vessels.*	*Tons.*
1861	1676	810,619¼	724	373,866¼
1862	1396	724,546½	2167	481,144
1863	1085	591,405¾	1400	616,298½
1864	720	421 604¼	1771	780,925½
1865	650	346,569	1547	661,940
1866	837	519,974	1799	932,327
1867	941	509 042	1455	906,062

It would seem that there was an increase in the number of American bottoms during the first half of 1867, but a decrease in the tonnage.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY

Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Negro's Claim to Office.

From the Nation.

Men who say a great deal, and are fond of startling effects, must needs sometimes say things that it is not very easy to make good in calm discussion. Mr. Wade and Mr. Phillips have of late both got into difficulty owing to their having, in their eagerness to be in the advance ground of radicalism, taken up positions which it was easier to occupy than defend. Mr. Wade startled the world a few weeks ago by some rather confused talk about the duty of the Government towards the laboring classes, and as his discoveries were not favorably received by the public, detachments of newspaper correspondents had to be sent to his rescue to disengage him from the unbelievers. Mr. Phillips also having secured all the objects for which he labored for thirty years, began to find himself rather hard pressed for congenial occupation, and has accordingly begun to agitate for the election of a colored man to the Vice-Presidency. The public having received his arguments on this subject with irreverence, not to say with hilarity, and there being some indications that he has advanced too far, detachments of his friends are also coming to his rescue. *Harper's Weekly*, accordingly, undertakes to show last week that it is by no means "absurd" to claim the Vice-Presidency for the colored people, and that the election of a colored man to office will be the only sure sign that the caste feeling has died out with regard to negroes, and that therefore "we should labor for their election to office both as a sign and as a help." That is to say, by electing negroes to office, we shall help to destroy the prejudice against them, and at the same time furnish proof that the prejudice has ceased to exist.

This view of the case is, it seems to us, based on a false impression of the cause of the prejudice against colored people, as well as of the principle which should regulate the bestowal of public offices. This prejudice is not confined to the United States; it exists in a greater or less degree all over the Western world. It exists in almost as great a degree in aristocratic circles in England as in Southern circles in this country; it is nowhere stronger than in white circles in Jamaica, where the negroes have been free for nearly forty years, and have filled almost all public offices, and figured at the Governor's levees and dined at his table, though we admit it rages nowhere with such virulence as amongst the Anglo-Saxon race. Nor is the African race the only object of it. Hindoos and Chinese are exposed to it in almost the same degree. The contempt with which the average Englishman regards the Hindoo can hardly be surpassed by anything which the negro has in this country to undergo from the most besotted Democrat; and yet the Englishman has seen the Hindoo in all the pomp and pride and circumstance of royalty, and of every other great office; he has seen him serve gallantly in war, and knows him to be acute, refined, and descended from ancestors who, if their glory differed from European glory, were, nevertheless, glorious. Hindoos now are admitted to every department of the Government service, sit on the bench, practise in the courts, and yet nobody will say that their official dignities have done much to raise them in the estimation of Englishmen. What they have done is to raise England and Englishmen in the estimation of Hindoos.

The dislike of Englishmen and Americans to colored people, and their unwillingness to admit their equality, is not due simply to difference of feature, or color, or race, but to difference of feature, color, and race combined with apparent want of mental, moral, and physical vigor. People whom an Anglo-Saxon can "lick" easily he never respects, and cannot readily be got to respect. The Indian is as repulsive in appearance as the negro, and less capable of civilization, and yet, during all the earlier period of American history, an admixture of Indian blood in one's veins was considered as something to be proud of; and it will be observed that this feeling has declined, and the Indian has fallen into the contempt which at present surrounds him, in the ratio of the decline of his powers of mischief. When he was capable of putting the scalps of a whole colony in danger, nobody greatly objected to having a squaw for a grandmother, but since he lost his power of taking scalps at all, nobody likes to acknowledge relationship with him. Taking scalps, to be sure, may not *per se* be a remarkable indication of anything but ferocity and cunning; but the power of combining and carrying on a destructive war does indicate considerable power both of mind and body. Now the disability of the negro in the eyes of American society is due to the fact that he has never done anything which was an evidence of great capacity. He has never achieved wealth, which, in an Anglo-Saxon community, is the greatest evidence of power, and he has achieved neither literary, nor scientific, nor *military* distinction. That he has never had a chance to do so it may be easy to show; but society, in judging people, does not take opportunities or want of opportunities into account. Its decisions are shaped simply by accomplished results. When a man talks to it of what he might do if he had a chance, it laughs and leaves him. The only field in which the friends of the negro have been as yet able to produce strong indications of capacity superior to that of white men, is that of art; but it is only very recently that Americans and Englishmen have begun to look on painters or musicians or actors as anything better than vagabond adventurers of whom the community would be well rid.

We hold, therefore, as we have once before said when discussing this same subject, that the removal of the white prejudice against the negro depends almost entirely on the negro himself. You can work sufficiently on the religious and moral feelings of the white community to secure for him justice and political equality, and a fair chance in the race of life; but as long as the great mass of negroes—in fact, the whole colored population as a class—are in a lower state of civilization than the rest of the population, less learned, less wealthy, less cultivated, less refined, less progressive, have, in short, achieved less in every walk of life, it is chimerical to ask the white majority to bestow on negroes, as a class, special marks of honor by selecting a colored man for the Vice-Presidency or other high office, simply because of his color; and yet, as we understand them, this is what Mr. Phillips and *Harper's Weekly* ask us to do.

The right of negroes, *as negroes*, to seats in the State Legislatures and in Congress we do not question; nay, we assert it, because in the existing state of society in this country negroes can only be fairly represented by negroes. The admission of colored men to the representative body, as long as a sixth of the population are colored, and are separated in feeling and antecedents and condition by a wide gulf from their white neighbors, is not the bestowal of an honor, it is an act of justice. But the election, by the whole Union, to a high Federal office, of a colored man for the sole reason that the fraction of the community to which he belonged was poor and mean and despised, would, in our opinion, be a degradation and perversion of the office, and would not help the colored population, because it would outrage the sense of justice and sense of propriety of the best portion of the whites. There is something very amusing in the simplicity with which Mr. Phillips tries to persuade himself and persuade others, that as soon as people saw a negro foisted into the Vice-Presidency by political manœuvring, the whites would begin to respect the colored population more than they had previously done. He might as well talk of regulating the temperature by forcing the mercury up and down in a thermometrical tube. Election to office is, and always has been, and we trust always will be, the result of the popular estimate of a man's character, not the cause of it. Therefore, whenever we see a negro in the Vice-Presidency, it will, we admit, be a sign that negroes, as a class, have risen in popular estimation. But to raise them in popular estimation, we must go about exhorting them to do the things and lead the life which win popular esteem, instead of exhorting the whites to bestow highest honors or their gifts on the class which has done least to deserve them, or to bestow the most important political trusts on the class which has done least to prove its fitness for them.

The offices of government, as we understand government, are established for the service of the whole community, and not for the consolation of the unfortunate or unsuccessful, and if there be one political abuse from which, more than any other, the country has in these latter days suffered, it is the practice of bestowing nominations and appointments with reference not to the candidate's fitness or to the public needs, but with reference to such arbitrary and senseless considerations as "the claims" of particular sections or localities or interests. It is to this abuse of its power by the convention that we owe our present valuable ruler, Andrew Johnson, and it is to this abuse of their power by the President and Senate that we have owed and do still owe most of our worst diplomatic officers, and many of the worst in other branches of the public service. It is to the idea, too, out of which this abuse springs—that offices are "spoils" or prizes and not trusts—that we owe much of the jobbing which marks the election of United States Senators. Many a valuable man is lost to the Senate because some one section of a State has "claims" involving the choice of somebody else. To this abuse Mr. Phillips wants to give an immense extension.

It is said that the arguments now used for the election of negroes to high office are such as have been and are constantly used in favor of the election or appointment of persons belonging to other despised or unfortunate classes, or interests. We deny it *in toto*. During the long contest in England which preceded the admission of Jews to the House of Commons, nobody ever thought of claiming seats for them as a means of raising Jews in the popular estimation. This work the advocates of their claims well knew the Jews must do for themselves. What was demanded in the case of the Jews, as well as of the Irish Catholics, was the removal as an act of justice of all legal barriers to their holding office. The moral and social barriers they were left to remove themselves by the ordinary means—that is, by industry, learning, energy, activity, eloquence, and public spirit. Baron Rothschild got his seat in the House of Commons not as a means of elevating his race, but because his race was elevated; because it had shown itself in every country in Europe foremost in the work of civilization; because its members were the first in the ranks of commerce, literature, arts, and arms, and because, in short, it had become ridiculous and absurd to exclude a Jew, as a Jew, from any post of honor. The mere social prejudice against Jews is still strong in every Christian country—stronger with many people than the prejudice against negroes—but as long as Jews are amongst the wealthiest merchants and bankers, the ablest lawyers and scientific men in the world, no prejudice can shut them out from more than their share, calculated on numbers, of political honors.

The foreign population in this country is more numerous than the negro population, and has contributed far more to its wealth, and strength, and fame, and prosperity. Foreigners are found in the most distinguished places in all walks of life, but how many foreigners are there in Congress? What foreigner has yet been nominated for the Governorship of a State or the Vice Presidency? Two or three have filled second-rate embassies; but, so far as we know, no high official position has yet been conferred by the popular vote on a man of foreign birth, and we have yet to meet with a foreigner who is fool enough to complain of this as a grievance or as an indication that foreigners are treated as "political outcasts. The exclusion is a natural one, and because natural perfectly just. As long as native Americans do most of the brain-work of the country, have most to do with the supply of its ideas and the direction of its industry, the high political positions will fall to their lot. If the day should ever come when high political positions shall be distributed, as treasury clerkships and custom-house places now are, as a mode of relieving or encouraging the helpless, or friendless, or destitute, or incompetent, a serious blow will assuredly be struck at the stability of the Government, and we, for our part, hope that nothing of the kind will ever be submitted to by the people either for the sake of the negroes or any other race or tribe, because we know that when negroes have contributed their fair share to the work of civilization and good government, no prejudice can, in a free Christian country, prevent them from receiving their fair share of the prizes.

The New War Cloud in Europe.

From the Herald.

The French and German journals have commenced to bandy words on the subject of the political relations existing between the two countries, and to discuss the probable intentions of Napoleon and King William for war or peace in a very off-handed manner, and in language by no means courteous—scarcely, indeed, polite. From Berlin to Paris, and from Paris to Berlin, in reply, the newspaper writers appear to be engaged in throwing dirt at each other in the name of the two nations, and thus assist in charging more completely with explosive materials the war cloud which is gathering over the Continent.

Our cable despatches and special correspondence during the past three weeks have shown pretty clearly that Napoleon is making preparations for war; purchasing cavalry horses on a large scale, driving his military workshops night and day, and hastening on the work on his unfinished iron-clads with great activity. The German Bourses became excited and the London Change distrustful. This state of affairs engaged the attention of the Prussian official organs in Berlin, and it was quickly intimated that the French Emperor was likely to spring a war on Germany. The Paris journals denied the inference, and claimed the most peaceful intentions for his Majesty.

Next came the North Schleswig question, or question of guarantees for the German subjects of the King of Denmark, and the advice to Napoleon to see to the enforcement of the treaty of Prague. There is no doubt that the French Emperor addressed a note to the King of Prussia on both. This fact was at once taken hold of by the German writers, who called on the King to "repel French intrusion in German politics." The Paris *Moniteur*, which speaks for the Emperor, replied by a positive denial that any French note had been written or sent to Berlin. Germany was prompt in refutation; for the leading organs of the Prussian Cabinet at once reiterated that Napoleon did address a note to the Government on the subject of North Schleswig, but that King William replied in a "defiant tone," and hence the "false assertion" of the Paris *Moniteur*. Lord Stanley's statement corroborated the accuracy of the information of the Prussian journals; for the English Foreign Secretary said that the French Emperor had forwarded a note to the King of Prussia, but that it would be "improper to disclose its contents."

In such unpleasant form do we receive evidence of the continued existence of that national ill-will between the Germans and the French which may be said to be hereditary. The newspaper writers keep the subject before the peoples by inflammatory words conveyed in coarse language; but this is scarcely necessary; for the peoples are ready and anxious to fight whenever the word is given. That it will be given soon we have little doubt, and then France and Germany will engage in a struggle almost without parallel in its intensity, and not equalled in fury during the wars waged by Germany against the French Republicans in 1793-94, or by Germany and her allies against the French empire in 1812. The issue is momentous—no less than a complete and radical change in the face of Europe—and it cannot be averted.

Young Germany contains within her bosom some few elements of reactionary discontent; but her people hate the French, and will unite to fight them. The tendency of the German mind is healthfully republican, and the educated classes, or Pan Germanists, support Bismark solely on account of the democratic tendencies of his legislation. In the material appliances of war Germany is powerful, in the patriotism of her people confident, and in the great military adjuncts of railroads and telegraphs she has been ahead of France for some time. What France is in war and what she has accomplished in the field we know already. By war, and war alone, will the national prejudices of the French and Germans be allayed, and the territorial boundaries and future status of each nation defined.

The other powers of Europe will, from interest or fear, stand aside and look on. England will not, perhaps cannot, in view of the home situation, interfere. Italy has quite enough to do in seeking to keep a few florins in her treasury, and hold the balance between Garibaldi and the Pope; the King of Holland will waver, but his people will join Germany; Austria has been faithless to Germany and France; and Russia, delighted with the din of battle, will leave both parties to fight on until she has marched to Constantinople.

Such are the elements and issues wrapped up in the new and dark war cloud now settling over Europe, the bursting of which will produce effects as astonishing, and perhaps as decisive towards France, as any of those that resulted from the sudden appearance of the Prussian army at Waterloo.

The Lesson of Tennessee.

From the Tribune.

The Republican triumph in Tennessee ends the discussion in regard to the colored vote of the South. Nor promises nor threats could win the freedmen to the support of the party which had opposed their liberation, and given all its sympathy to the Rebellion. Yet Tennessee is the only State in which general concessions have been made to the colored men by the Democracy; they were invited to send delegates to Democratic conventions, and at a time when timid Republicans in the Legislature were afraid to allow black men to sit on juries, there were Democrats shrewd enough to offer them a share of the offices in the gift of the people. On the other hand, the planters of Western Tennessee used stronger means to secure the colored vote for Etheridge; dismissal from employment was the penalty of a vote for Brownlow, and so universal were these threats that General Thomas was compelled to interfere for the protection of the colored men. But terrorism could not drive, flattery could not betray; the freedmen of Tennessee knew that the Republican party was the only party they dared trust, and cast their votes solidly for the Republican candidates. This unanimity is prophetic. If the blacks are radical in Tennessee, there can be no fear that they will be conservative in Louisiana or South Carolina.

The result of this election, therefore, means the triumph of the Republican party in the South. Nothing can prevent it but the faithlessness or indifference of the Republicans in the North; it is yet in our power to make or mar success. The full and perfect confidence of the colored voters of the Rebel States is given to us, and to keep it we have only to deserve it. But if the Republican party in New York, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania denies the right of suffrage to the colored citizens of those States, the faith of the South in its sincerity must be inevitably lost. Two opposing principles cannot co-exist; there cannot be one rule of justice for the South and one for the North, but that policy which in the name of freedom we impose upon others we must ourselves accept. Conviction of hypocrisy, before the bar of the nation, is the alternative, and nothing could do more to check Republican enthusiasm in Alabama or North Carolina than the announcement that New York had refused the ballot to her own citizens. If we want to build up a black man's party *that* is the surest and speediest way, nor could we have the effrontery to complain of a political organization based on distinctions of color, which we ourselves recognized and proclaimed. Yet we have no fear now that justice will be long denied to the colored men of the North; let them vote as they may, it is not with their politics that we are concerned, but with their rights. Even were it certain that every colored vote in New York would be cast for the Democratic ticket, our voice would be for impartial suffrage. And upon lower grounds, surely, the devotion of the freedmen of Tennessee to the Republican cause should be an argument with those politicians who never fully accept principle till time has proved that it is also expediency.

Tennessee has taught that lesson. This is the first State election at which the blacks have taken full part, and though the canvass was fierce and personal, and every provocation to riot was given, order was maintained throughout the State. The precautions taken by the civil authorities and by General Thomas, it is true, were excellent, yet they were notoriously insufficient had there been any truth in the Democratic dogma that the equal rights of black and white necessitate a war of races. The freedmen were not only orderly, but it is plain that they preserved order. The vote was unusually large, the polls were crowded, the passions of men were excited, and had the negroes desired riot, General Thomas had no force in Tennessee that could have prevented it. That the almost unanimous vote they cast for the Republican ticket is a proof of their fitness for the ballot, may be called a partisan argument; but we can do without it. We take the grand spectacle of a race of slaves, just from the whipping-post and the market, despised, ignorant, poor, suddenly clothed with freedom and intrusted with political power, who yet go side by side with their masters and persecutors to the polls, as peacefully as if for generations they had been the children of the State, and not the beasts who bore its burdens. Is not this appreciation of the meaning of the ballot? There are men in Tennessee to-day who never felt that they were men till they cast their votes for Brownlow last Thursday, and if we dared believe that the Democrats of this city had half the sense of their responsibility as voters, and half the respect for the sacredness of the ballot, that the negroes of Tennessee possess, we should not despair of seeing thieves banished from our Government, from the City Councils, up or down, to the Courts held in the interest of rum.

Tennessee, Andrew Johnson's own State, has utterly repudiated his policy, and declared that not upon his plan is reconciliation possible. The new Legislature will choose the successor of Senator Patterson, and every one of the eight Congressmen chosen is a radical. This victory is one for amnesty, for that must be the certain result of the unity of the Republican party, North and South — the acceptance by the Rebel States of the natural results of the war. So long as men like Monroe, and Perry, and Hill, and Herschel V. Johnson refuse to acknowledge the defeat of the Rebellion and the abolition of slavery, military rule and disfranchisement will continue. The Republican success in Tennessee is the first great step to the restoration of civil government; it solves the problem of reconstruction. The great experiment of impartial suffrage, of equal rights, has been tried, and has succeeded; nothing remains but to work out with patience, and moderation, justice, and good-will, the same grand result from Virginia to Texas.

The Tennessee Election—The Revolution in the South.

From the Herald.

The Tennesseee election, the returns from which are still pouring in upon us, marks the inauguration of a new political revolution in the South and throughout the United States. The results of this election are so remarkable, so unique, so sharply defined, and decisive, that they cannot be measured by the ordinary standard of the ups and downs of our political parties. We have here the first test on a large scale of Southern negro suffrage under the new dispensation, and in regard to law and order the experiment has proved a most gratifying success.

The canvass of many weeks in Tennessee had been marked by such scenes of party violence, collisions, and bloodshed, that universal riots and confusion were apprehended on election day. No doubt, in the preservation of the public peace, much is due to the military precautions of General Grant, General Thomas, and the local authorities; but much also is due to the quiet and orderly deportment of the blacks themselves, marching for the first time to the ballot-box under the new law of equal rights. It was feared from their ignorance and excitable nature they would run into all sorts of excesses at the polls, under the slightest provocations from the opposing party of whites; but the results show that from the training of these Southern blacks as slaves they can be readily moulded as freemen to the discipline of responsible, law-abiding citizens, in the exercise of their highest duties. This Tennessee election, then, has given a moral elevation to the Southern blacks, in reference to their right of suffrage, which removes all apprehensions concerning them. We see that they understand not only their rights but their duties as citizens, and that they can mingle harmoniously with the whites at the ballot-box under the fiercest party excitements.

We see, in the next place, that they have voted almost *en masse* for Brownlow and the Brownlow ticket. They have done so because this ticket represented Congress, and because Congress, as they understand it, has taken the place of "the good man, Mr. Lincoln," as the champion of the black man's rights. Brownlow was nothing to these blacks except as the representative of Lincoln and Congress, and as the enemy of President Johnson, the Moses left behind in the wilderness. The same comprehensive ideas which thus rallied the blacks of Tennessee to the radical or Republican ticket, will concentrate them around the same standard in all the other Southern States. Thus, we have no doubt that the ten outside States, under the programme of reconstruction, will be reorgnized as Republican States, and will, perhaps without an exception, send up Republican Senators, and a majority of each delegation to the lower House of Congress. But, whites or blacks, they will not be radicals of the New England type, nor followers of Wendell Phillips, Ben Wade, or Sumner. They will be representatives of their own section and of their own local interests; and here will begin a new formation of political parties.

We have not heard of a single black candidate elected or nominated for any office in this Tennessee election. Here, too, is a fact which speaks well for the intelligence and sagacity of the blacks, holding as they did the balance of power in this contest. They are, it thus appears, in no hurry to push their claims for office until they establish their rights as citizens to the satisfaction of their white neighbors. They are ready to yield something for the present to the Southern prejudices of many generations; and from this conciliatory spirit we look for the best results to both races of the South. We think, too, from this successful experiment of negro suffrage in Tennessee, that we need no longer hesitate in giving the ballot to the Indians and Chinese, where they may be regularly established in the community, especially when the sovereign authority of the United States over the several States is beginning to be clearly understood by men of all sections, parties, and races.

We say that this Tennessee election marks a new political revolution in the South and a new dispensation in our political affairs. The Democratic party goes to pieces: the Republican party must take a new departure or be broken up. In this connection the name of General Grant looms up into bold relief as the man for the Presidential succession. His name, as the great hero of the war entitled to his reward, overshadows all others in the South. His position as the controlling master of Southern reconstruction under the laws of Congress will make him stronger South and North; and with the restoration, next winter, of these ten outside States under his management, his power in the Republican National Convention will be overwhelming. With his election the whole business of Southern restoration will be satisfactorily settled; and then will begin all over the country a new organization of parties on the great financial questions of the day, and a new agitation which will probably last for twenty years. Such are the reflections and consequences suggested from this significant and momentous Tennessee election, the most remarkable in our political history.

The Overland Mails.

From the Tribune.

The General Government pays $750,000 per annum for the transportation of its mails between Kansas and California, the greater part of this sum being expended for the carriage by coach across the Plains from the western terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad to the terminus of the Overland Route in California. The contract for this service is held by the express-freighting firm of Wells, Fargo & Co. There is a manifest impropriety in allowing any express company to take a contract for carrying the United States mails, because there must always be more or less competition between such private companies and the Post Office; but a recent act of Congress has aggravated the mischief by providing that books, pamphlets, newspapers, and all mailable matter except letters, shall be charged, when sent by the overland mail, full letter postage. That is to say, we give the contract for transportation to persons who have a direct pecuniary interest in performing it as badly as possible, so that we may be driven to patronize their rival line, and then do them the additional favor of raising our rates so high that there can be no possible inducement to put anything into the mail which can be kept out of it. Letter postage is 96 cents per pound: the express charge is $1 per pound, and Wells, Fargo & Co., under the laws respecting common carriers, are liable for loss and damage, while the Post Office is not.

The result of this system might easily be predicted. We are assured that only a fraction of the mail-bags sent west by this route ever reach their destination, while Wells, Fargo & Co. seldom fail to deliver their own packages promptly. Our correspondent A. K. M. writes in his letter published to-day that out of thirty copies of the *Tribune* sent him by mail he has received but two, and of the *Times*, sent semi-weekly since the 1st of May, he has received only one number. At some stations along the road he found tons of mail matter piled up waiting the convenience of the company to be transported. Sometimes mail-bags may be seen scattered along the wayside, apparently dropped from the coaches by accident and abandoned. There has been only one coach stopped by the Indians this season, and yet tons of mail matter have been lost. If the company can transport private packages with speed and safety, it is an insult to common sense to tell us that they cannot do the same for the mails.

They have now got into their hands the transportation of nearly all transient printed matter, and more than half the letters between California and Utah. Business men are glad to pay the regular postage, and three times as much in express charges additional, because there is no reasonable expectation of their correspondence being safely delivered otherwise. Stamped envelopes, with Wells, Fargo & Co.'s imprint on them, are regular articles of merchandise in the far Western territories, and will be so long as the carriers of the regular mails are allowed every inducement to lose, delay, and confuse them. This disgraceful state of things is of course notorious all through the Pacific coast and the Territories, and we cannot suppose that it is unknown at Washington. If the Postmaster-General has any excuse to offer for his culpable conduct in the matter, and especially for his neglect to enforce the contract with the company, and hold them to accountability for loss and delay, we shall be glad to hear it.

The Tennessee Election.

From the Times.

The triumph of the Brownlow faction proves only the success with which it has manipulated the registration of voters. As an indication of State feeling or policy it amounts to nothing. When a man in office possesses the power of disfranchising his opponents, his election or reëlection can be considered only a sign of thorough, unscrupulous work, not of moral strength or personal or political popularity. And when he outrages propriety by appointing candidates as registrars, and so enabling them to adapt the lists to their own convenience, the fact of their election follows as regularly as night follows day. Indeed, the Tennessee election was, on the whole, a meaningless formality. With four-fifths of the whites disfranchised, and with the registration altogether in the hands of Brownlow and his men, what signifies the vote of Thursday last?

For similar reasons, what importance attaches to the absence of the riot and bloodshed which were widely feared? That the election passed off quietly is a good ground of rejoicing. But the cause of the quiet ought not to be overlooked. It was not Brownlow or his volunteers who preserved order, nor the superior strength of the victors, nor the peaceful disposition of the people. To United States troops belongs the praise. General Thomas, acting under instructions from General Grant, was the great peace-maker of the day. His arrangements restrained the ill-blood which exists on both sides, and rendered orderly what would otherwise have been scenes of violence and strife. The circumstance is not particularly gratifying. It is not pleasant to reflect that Federal bayonets are indispensable auxiliaries of an election in a State supposed to be reconstructed. But so it is, and we may as well recognize it frankly.

The condition of Tennessee is, then, to-day, as it was a week ago—volcanic; so evidently explosive that it must continue a source of most painful anxiety. On one side, Brownlow, with all the insolence of power, and with the State organization in his hands; on the other, the Rebel Democratic element, angry, aggressive, kept down only by soldiers. Between these parties the greater number of the white Unionists of the State are crushed as between the upper and the nether millstone. The sole hope of deliverance for this class—the sole hope of peace and prosperity for the State—lies in the adoption of more moderate counsels than can be anticipated while Brownlow fills the Executive chair. It is the remoteness of this prospect that renders the aspect of Tennessee deplorable, and that suggests the danger of an extreme proscriptive policy in reorganizing other portions of the South.

"How Great the Change 'twixt Now and Then!"

From the World.

Isn't it kind o' curious to see the London *Times* and not a few other English journals, of kindred circulation, if not ability, doing for our country "the amiable," and saying express good words for us whenever they can find or frame an opportunity?"

A little while ago and this was not altogether so.

A friend of ours, an American merchant, a member of an English and American firm, doing business in Manchester, England, held the following colloquy with a sort of Dundreary—red mutton-chop whiskeps, fresh complexion, long, well-fed English hands, and the invariable lisp, natural or assumed; picking his fine teeth, at the same time, with a long straw.

"Well," said young John Bull, "you've begun, I see, and are going a-'ed. (This was just after the first Battle of Bull Run.) But 'ow are you goin' to carry *on* the waw? You caunt do *that*, ye kno'! Where you goin' to get the *mennay*? You caunt *get* mennay. We shaunt lend you a cent, ye kno'."

Well: the war was ended: the Rebellion was also squelched: and what then?

Did we ask England for any *mennay*, ye kno'? Not much. But what did *they* do, the blaasted Johnny Bull? Got all the securities of ours which they could lay their 'ands on, and sent over to Frankfort to get what they couldn't obtain in *London*, ye kno'.

"'Ow you goin' carry on the waw? Where you goin' to get the *mennay*? *We* shan't lend you a cent, ye kno'?"

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE, IN LOTS, ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865,'66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

INSTRUCTION.

THE GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC AND COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,

No. 710 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

The most thorough and complete BUSINESS COLLEGE IN THE CITY. Under the management of thoroughly competent and experienced instructors, it now offers the best facilities for obtaining a

PRACTICAL BUSINESS EDUCATION.

Daily Instruction given in Penmanship, Mathematics, Book-keeping, and Telegraphing.

ACTUAL BUSINESS

is conducted upon an entirely new system, and one which cannot be surpassed by that of any other college in the country. Students are taught to be self-reliant and careful, yet that attention is constantly given which effectually prevents a waste of time and the frequent occurrence of errors.

SUCCESS! SUCCESS!! SUCCESS!!!

We have now in actual attendance nearly ONE HUNDRED STUDENTS, who will testify to the completeness of our course, and at the same time represent the confidence placed in us by the public during the last three months, success is no longer doubtful.

MERCHANTS, AND BUSINESS MEN in general will find it to their advantage to call upon us for ready and reliable Clerks and Book-keepers—we make no misrepresentations. The TELEGRAPHIC DEPARTMENT is under the control of Mr. Park Spring, who, as a most complete and thorough operator, is unqualifiedly endorsed by the entire corps of managers of the Western Union Telegraphic line at the main office in this city. See circulars now out. Twenty-three instruments constantly in operation. The best Teachers always in attendance. The LADIES' DEPARTMENT is the finest in the country; over twenty-five Ladies are now in attendance.

CONFIDENCE—We will refund the entire charge of tuition to any pupil who may be dissatisfied with our instruction after he has given two weeks' faithful labor in either Department.

TERMS.

Commercial Course.....$35 | Telegraphic Course.....$40

JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

PARKER SPRING, Vice-President. 2 11 mwfsm

The Quaker City

BUSINESS COLLEGE,

N. E. CORNER FIFTH AND CHESNUT STS

Established Nov. 2, 1865. Chartered March 14, 1865.

BOOK-KEEPING.

Course of instruction unequalled, consisting of practical methods actually employed in leading houses in this and other cities, as illustrated in Fairbanks' Book-keeping, which is the text-book of this Institution.

OTHER BRANCHES.

Telegraphing, Commercial Calculations, Business and Ornamental Writing, the Higher Mathematics, Correspondence, Forms, Commercial Law, etc.

YOUNG MEN

Invited to visit the institution and judge or themselves of its superior appointments. Circulars on application. L. FAIRBANKS, A. M., President.

T. E. MERCHANT, Secretary. 5 6

SUMMER TRAVEL

VIA

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO

WILKESBARRE,

MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON,
ALLENTOWN,
MOUNT CARMEL,
HAZLETON

BETHLEHEM,

And all points in the

LEHIGH MAHANOY, AND WYOMING VALLEY!

Commodious Cars, Smooth Track, Fine Scenery, and Excellent Hotels are the specialties of this route. Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.

EXCURSION TICKETS,

From Philadelphia to Principal Points, issued from the TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at Reduced Rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.

EXCURSION TICKETS TO WILKESBARRE, Good for TEN DAYS, issued any day.

Through Trains leave the Depot, BERKS and AMERICAN Streets, at 7:45 A. M., 1:30 P. M., and 5:30 P. M.

For particulars see Time Table in daily papers.

ELLIS CLARK, General Agent.

Philadelphia, July 1, 1867.

Tickets sold and Baggage Checked through to the principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office, No. 105 S. FIFTH St. 7 9-1m

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

THE MEAD STREET WHARF DISASTER.—Coroner Daniels, with a jury of experts, made an inquest on Saturday into the case of the late cave-in of the bridge over the sluice of the long dock of the Messrs. S & W. Welsh. Unfortunately, the Messrs. Welsh had not themselves been subpœnaed, and feeling that their presence would be an indelicacy under the circumstances, they were not present.

John Lownsbury, bridge builder, who constructed the wharf, testified that in his opinion three outer piles gave way. One hundred and one feet of the wharf was constructed on piles; there were twenty-six rows, sixteen in a row, except at the inner and outer end of the sluice, where they were double; the wharf was built in a substantial manner, according to Chief Engineer Kneass' specifications; the current cut through the sluice and through the piles, carrying them away; he thought it was in a safe condition to receive a heavy load; on the day of the accident he and his son were sent for to see about a portion of the wharf settling, and an examination was to have been made next day; he attributed the settling to a leak.

Franklin Ayre testified to driving the piles at hard bottom, and to driving them well; called a few days ago to examine the piles, but the police would not let him see them, notwithstanding that he told them who he was and why he wanted to see the piles; it was to his interest to do his work well, and he did so on this occasion.

To a Juror—I brought all the piles to hard bottom before I stopped driving them; there was twelve or fifteen feet of mud, and when I started the piles they went eighteen inches at a blow, and towards the last they did not go more than one inch; I put rings on the piles, and drove them well.

William Douglas deposed that he was mate of the barque Czarina, and knew nothing of the cause of the wharf caving in; a watchman spoke of the necessity of repairing it, as it had settled on the south side, and he had to stop discharging cargo, as the sugar could not be put where it had rained; he saw Captain Merryman come along and stop at the place where it settled; he went ashore to talk with the captain, and before he reached him he saw the wharf settle and the captain disappear, and hogsheads tumbling every way; he did not consider the wharf unsafe at the time; the watchman said that there was a leak, but whether he meant the earth had washed away, or a leak through the platform, he did not knew; all the planks that had come up to the surface were whole and not broken; he could not tell whether it settled at the sluice or inside of it. Mr. Welsh said the sluice was 18 feet wide, and if that was the case it must have given way at the piling; the watchman said the sluice was 25 feet, but witness looked at the timber that covered it, and it was only 25 feet long; he had seen one of the piles that came up, and it had a point to it, but the pile was broken; some of the piles could be seen at low water, and they leaned; the wharf did not settle from the time the watchman spoke to him until it fell.

Jacob West deposed that he was coopering sugar on the wharf, and saw the wharf giving way, and started to run, but fell into a hole; the earth scattered over him, and he saw a cask coming down and shoved himself away from it; the cask struck Mr. Porter, who was in the same hole with him, and carried him down; there were about 180 hogsheads on the wharf, and he considered the wharf safe when he was working there.

William S. Porter testified that he was coopering on the wharf, when the ground broke alongside of him, and he ran and fell down a hole, when the dirt fell into the sluice; he tried to grab Mr. West's leg, when a hogshead fell and broke his shoulder-blade; he never heard that the wharf was weak, or wanted repairing, and he had been working there for three or four months.

To a Juror—Never took notice of any part of the wharf having settled; saw the leak in the corner, and thought one cart load of dirt would have filled it up.

Christian Lownsbury deposed that he was one of the contractors that built the wharf. On the day of the accident Mr. Welsh wrote him a note, and he went down and saw a place had settled on the south side, and concluded the dirt had washed out from under the platform. He intended to examine it the next day, but felt as safe there as he did in the room. His opinion was that three or four outer rows of piles had been cut under by the current, which started them from the bottom, and the whole thing went. The current was very strong at the sluice, the tide setting up and down very swiftly. Some eight or ten piles in the thirty feet water had started from their bottoms, and the dirt washed out. He believed Strickland Kneass gave the plan, and he built the wharf from the plan. He sounded for the solid pier, and not so much for the piles, as there was no necessity for it. The piles were out rather farther than they should have been, but he considered them safe. He had talked to his brother about this. Additional materials had been put in the wharf beyond the plan, and everything was done to strengthen it. The entire length of the wharf, new and old, was three hundred and sixteen feet. In all wharves there was a leakage perceptible, and he did not consider the leakage he saw that morning of any importance.

To a Juror—The piles were driven down four or five feet into the hard gravel, which appeared to be the bed of the river; he thought that when a pier was put outside, it threw the current through the sluice with great force; when the outside piles were driven they only went through about a foot of mud, and they were driven as far as they could be driven; it was no interest to him not to drive them, as he employed Mr. Ayre with a steam pile-driver, and he hammered away at them until told to stop; Mr. Welsh stated there was a little settling of the wharf when he sent for him; there was no hole, but the place had only settled a foot or fifteen inches, and he did not think there was danger, or he would not have walked about it for a half hour; the watchman called his attention to a little crack in the wharf, and he told him that came from the settling; the tide would not permit an examination under the wharf at the time he was there, and the tide would have permitted a boat to go through the sluice next day.

Job Archer testified to driving the two outside rows of which were broken down. The piles were forty-five or fifty feet long, and they were driven as far into the ground as they could be got—about five or six feet deep. The solid pier outside caused a heavy current to run through the sluice. He felt satisfied that the piles would not settle from any weight placed on them, and had no idea they would be washed away by the water. Some of the piles jumped up after they had been struck five or six blows; but when he was done driving them they staid there until the contractor cut them off.

Mr. Baisley testified that he helped to build the wharf, and he believed the workmanship was as good as could be done; the piles were clamped, capped, and screw-bolted as strongly as they could be; the pile referred to by the mate was not a whole pile, but half a one, where it had broken off; he had examined the piles now standing, and they appeared to be all good; some of the outside piles were shored in a direction down the river; about four or five of the piles gave way; his opinion was that there was too much stilt-work—that is, too much water, thus requiring the length of the piles to be very great.

To a Juror—A ten feet pile would come down as quick as a thirty feet one if undermined; he believed the piles had been undermined; he could not pull a skiff through the sluice, but thought he could pull it against any current in the river.

Mr. White testified to the wharf having been constructed in a good substantial manner; he capped the outer piles, and they appeared to be firm; he had not seen the wharf since it gave way.

Daniel Barnes testified that he was working on the wharf at the time of the disaster, and never gave the condition of the wharf a thought. He took notice of the sinking of the place, because they could not put sugar there because of water having got in it. The watchman wished the place had been filled, but did not express any fear of its safety.

Mr. R. Thomas testified to being the chief clerk of S. & W. Welsh. He was on the wharf at 10 o'clock, and the watchman, who was unfortunately drowned, called his attention to a hole filled with water by the rain, and asked if he should fill it up. He said no, he would speak to them at the office, and he mentioned it to Mr. Osgood Welsh, who examined it and said he did not think it much, but to make things sure Mr. Lownsbury had better be sent for; and a note was written to him. The next day the hole was no larger, but there was more water. That afternoon he met Mr. Lownsbury on the wharf, and he said he would examine the sluice the next day. Something called him to the office, and he did not continue on the wharf. Shortly afterwards he heard the wharf had gone down. Mr. Kneass, the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, drew the plans of the wharf. The Messrs. Welsh looked for a contractor, and Mr. Kneass recommended Messrs. Lownsbury. The Port Wardens, with Mr. Kneass, fixed the lines, and the latter superintended the building of the wharf. The specifications are drawn that the wharf should be subject to the inspection and approval of Mr. Kneass. It was his belief that the Wardens would not allow a wharf to be built without a sluice. He did not like to put his opinion against the Wardens, but he could not refrain from saying that he did not believe in sluices. The Messrs. Welsh are very particular about details, and great care was exercised that the wharf should be properly constructed, and to this end Mr. Kneass was employed to superintend it. He reported the water in the hole, because of the particularity as to details. None of the firm were present, because they did not desire to intrude themselves upon the jury, not having been subpœnaed. If the jury desired to hear them, they would cheerfully appear before them. Adjourned to 12 o'clock Tuesday.

RESCUED FROM DROWNING BY A PHILADELPHIAN.—An excursionist went into bathe at Atlantic City and was soon carried beyond the breakers. Being a very large man, he floated without difficulty, and was supposed by those who saw him to be supported by a life-preserver. In a few moments it became evident that the man was perfectly helpless and drowning. An excited crowd gathered upon the beach. How to reach the doomed man was the question; no boat could be obtained; a line procured became entangled, when suddenly a gentleman rushed into the breakers, regardless of danger; with steady stroke he swam directly to the drowning man, and, reaching him, found that he was sinking. With admirable presence of mind the swimmer turned the almost drowned man's head and body towards the shore, and then depressing his knees below the water, deliberately swam to the beach, pushing the body before him. As the insensible man approached the breakers, his friends formed a line, received his body, and then, by the vigorous application of the usual means, restored him to consciousness. The name of the bold, brave man who thus, at the peril of his own life, rescued a fellow-being, was Mr. Thomas Taylor, of Philadelphia. Noble deeds deserve honorable notice, and we therefore publish the name of this gentleman.

FIRE ZOUAVES.—There seems to be a fair prospect of the formation of a regiment of Fire Zouaves, to be commanded by Colonel D. W. C. Baxter. One company has been formed, and has drills every week at the City Arsenal. Other companies are in process of formation out of the different fire companies. The first company was organized under the auspices of the Empire Hook and Ladder Company, and the uniform adopted is the Zouave pattern jacket of dark blue cloth, trimmed with gold colored silk braid, with silver belt, buttons in front, and pantaloons of bright red cloth, wide in the leg, drawn tight at the ankles. The head gear is a cap, with fire badge, surmounted with a horse-hair pompoon. A parade of the Zouaves will take place on the 17th of September, the anniversary of the battle of Antietam.

SUNDAY SCHOOL GATHERING.—Yesterday afternoon Bethune Hall, at Twelfth street and Montgomery avenue, was filled with the friends of the Sunday Schools belonging to the new Reformed Dutch Church lately started at that place, and under the care of the Rev. P. S. Talmage. Addresses were made by Isaac Baker, Esq., Professor Huntly, Henry A. Bower, and Mr. Jaggers. It was stated that the names of about one hundred scholars have been placed on the roll within the last five weeks. The exercises were concluded by the benediction by Rev. Mr. Dushong, of Birmingham, Connecticut.

FINES AND PENALTIES.—The following named Aldermen have paid to the City Treasurer the fines and penalties received by them during the month of July:—William S. Toland, $42; A. H. Shoemaker, $41·50; Louis Godbou, $42; Andrew Morrow, $67; Charles E. Pancoast, $112; Wm. R. Hines, $43; E. S. Fitch, $30·25; Thomas T. Holme, $32; J. Massey, $61; James Allen, $25—making a total of $495 75.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Saturday evening, a man named Edward Wood attempted to commit suicide at his residence, Seventeenth and Carver streets, by cutting his throat with a razor. His wife fortunately caught him in the act, and succeeded in getting the razor from him before he had inflicted a mortal wound. He was taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

ACCIDENT.—Charles Hill, aged eight years, was accidently shot and killed while playing with a pistol, on Saturday, at the residence of J. M. Flanigan, at Chesnut Hill. The Coroner was sent for to hold an inquest. The parents of the boy reside in Baltimore.

RATHER UNPLEASANT.—A man named Edward Rosster was caught, on Saturday, in a belt attached to machinery in a mill at Broad and Vine streets. He was rescued after being lacerated about the head, and taken to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

The Power of Prayer.

The Bible account of the power of prayer is the best we have or can have.

Jacob prays—the Angel is conquered; Esau's revenge is changed to fraternal love.

Joseph prays—he is delivered from the prison of Egypt.

Moses prays—Amalek is discomfited; Israel triumphs.

Joshua prays—the sun stands still; victory is gained.

David prays—Ahitophel goes out and hangs himself.

Asa prays—Israel gains a glorious victory.

Jehosophat prays—God turns away His angel and smites.

Elijah prays—the little cloud appears; the rain descends upon the earth.

Elisha prays—the waters of the Jordan are divided; a child is restored to life.

Isaiah prays—one hundred eighty and four thousand Assyrians are dead.

Hezekiah prays—the sun dial is turned back; his time is prolonged.

Mordecai prays—Haman is hanged; Israel is free.

Nehemiah prays—the King's heart is softened in a moment.

Ezra prays—the walls of Jerusalem begin to rise.

The Church prays—the Holy Ghost is poured out.

The Church prays again—Peter is delivered by an Angel.

Paul and Silas pray—the prison shakes; the door opens; every man's hands are loosed.

HOUSE TAXES.—The number of houses assessed last year in Middlesex (London) was 189,886, on which duty was paid to the amount of £404,412, while the whole produce of the tax was only £987,819. But Middlesex is not the whole of London. By virtue of her position, East Surrey pays £81,660—more by some hundreds of pounds than is contributed by Lancashire, with Liverpool, Manchester, and its cluster of manufacturing boroughs.

WILLIAM S. GRANT,
COMMISSION MERCHANT,
No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.
AGENT FOR
Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc
W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma.
Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing
Bolts, and Nails. 1 24§

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·00 MOON RISES....10·31
SUN SETS....7·11 HIGH WATER....5·08

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.
WILLIAM C. KENT,
THOMAS E. ASHMEAD,
CHARLES WHEELER,
} MONTHLY COMMITTEE

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

China	Liverpool	Boston	July 20
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	July 20
Cella	London	New York	July 20
Cimbria	Hamburg	New York	July 20
America	Southampton	New York	July 22
The Queen	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Morning Star	Havre	New York	July 24
C. of Baltimore	Liverpool	New York	July 24
Cimbria	Southampton	New York	July 24
Nestorian	Liverpool	Quebec	July 25
C. of Dublin	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Russia	Liverpool	New York	July 27
Tripoli	Liverpool	New York	July 30

FOR EUROPE.

Persia	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 7
Bremen	New York	Bremen	Aug. 8
C. of Baltimore	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
England	New York	Liverpool	Aug. 10
Caledonia	New York	Glasgow	Aug. 10
St. Laurent	New York	Havre	Aug. 10
Baltic	New York	Bremen	Aug. 10

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

Eagle	New York	Havana	Aug. 8
Stars and Stripes	Philada	Havana	Aug. 13
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Aug. 15
S. America	New York	Rio Janeiro	Aug. 22

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Steamship Saxon, Matthews, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Brig E. P. Stewart, Holland, Barnadoes, J. R. Rue & Sons.
Brig Elvie Allen, Allen, Cork for orders, C. C. Van Horn.
Brig Caroline Eddy, Smith, Salem, Warren, Gregg & Morris.
Schr T. Rees, Somers, Boston, L. Audenreid & Co.
Schr W. Capes, Baker, Boston, do.
Schr Hattie Ross, Ulrick, Portland, do.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, Portsmouth, Castner, Stickney & Wellington
Schr Louisa B. Ives, Bowditch, Norwich, do.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, Lynn, do.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, Boston, do.
Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, Norwich, do.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, Fall River, do.
Schr L. F. Smith, Crie, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr P. A. Saunders, Carroll, Newburyport, do.
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, Boston, Audenreid, Norton & Co.
Schr M. M. Weaver, Weaver, Boston, Powelton Coal Co.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, Boston, N. Y. and Sch. Coal Co.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, Boston, Dovey, Bulkley & Co.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, Boston, do.
Schr H. Sampson, Blake, Portland, do.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Boston, do.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, Lynn, Wannemacher & Co.
Schr Franklin and Emily, Colby, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, Boston, do.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, Danversport, do.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, Boston, do.
Schr H. May, Franklin, Charlestown, W. H. Johns & Bro.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, Dighton, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, Saco, do.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, Boston, W. A. English.
Schr M. Roxana, Palmer, Boston, J. G. & G. S. Reppilier.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vanzant, Boston, Rathbun, Stearns & Co.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, Boston, Suffolk Coal Co.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, E. Cambridge, Preston Coal Co.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, Newburyport, Captain.
Schr E. B. Shaw, Shaw, Salem, Captain.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, Wareham, Captain.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, Washington, D.C., Capt.
Str G. H. Stout, Ford, Richmond, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str New York, Marshall, Washington, do.
Str Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Str W. Whilldin, Riggans, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.
Str R. Willing, Cundiff, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges, W. P. Clyde & Co.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Ship Kate Danverport, Otis, from Liverpool June 19, with mdse. to Peter Wright & sons.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, from Boston.
Schr L. P. Crie, from Boston.
Schr J. W. Vanneman, Sharp, from Boston.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, from Boston.
Schr F. A. Sanders, Carroll, from Boston.
Schr R. B. Shaw, Shaw, from Boston.
Schr R. H. Shannon, Dilks, from Boston.
Schr J. C. Thompson, Vansant, from Boston.
Schr A. M. Lee, Dukes, from Boston.
Schr C. S. Edwards, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr R. W. Godfrey, Godfrey, from Boston.
Schr M. E. Simmons, Gandy, from Boston.
Schr W. M. Wilson, Brown, from Boston.
Schr Sallie B. Bateman, from Boston.
Schr Alabama, Vangilder, from Boston.
Schr W. P. Phillips, Somers, from Boston.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Harris, from Boston.
Schr S. L. Russell, Smith, from Boston.
Schr C. W. Locke, Huntley, from Dorchester.
Schr C. L. Herrick, Baldwin, from Dighton.
Schr C. Moore, Ingersoll, from Hingham.
Schr Glenwood, Mills, from Horton's Point.
Schr M. E. Coyne, Facemire, from New Bedford.
Schr W. Cakes, Baker, from Portland.
Schr L. B. Ives, Bowditch, from Sag Harbor.
Schr Evergreen, Belloste, from Bristol.
Schr H. May, Franklin, from Bristol.
Schr J. C. Henry, Dilks, from Lynn.
Schr S. P. M. Tasker, Allen, from Bath.
Schr J. A. Crawford, Buckley, from Braintree.
Schr J. Wilson, Connelly, from Salem.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, from Fair Haven.
Schr Minnie Kinnie, Parsons, from Providence.
Schr M. J. Fisher, Fisher, from Providence.
Schr C. and C. Brooks, Brooks, from Provincetown.
Schr J. Hay, Hathaway, from Cohasset Narrows.
Schr C. P. Stickney, Mathis, from Fall River.
Schr W. Tice, Tice, from Roxbury.
Steamer Beverly, Pierce, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer W. Whilldin, Riggans, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.
Steamer Philadelphia, Fulta, from Washington, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer E. C. Biddle, McCue, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Steamer Norfolk, Vance, from Richmond, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, from Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
MONDAY EVENING, AUGUST 5.
In consequence of the
UNIVERSAL LY EXPRESSED DESIRE
for a continuance in this city of the
WONDERFUL AND EXTRAORDINARY PERFORMANCES
which have during the past week created such an
INTENSE DEGREE OF ENTHUSIASM,
the Management has determined to so far forego existing arrangements as to announce
ONE NIGHT MORE!
ONE NIGHT MORE!
AND
ONE ONLY, MOST POSITIVELY,
OF THE
GRAND ASIATIC COMBINATION.
GRAND ASIATIC COMBINATION.
To give *eclat* to the
FAREWELL NIGHT OF THE ORIENTALS,
the celebrated
DODWORTH'S BAND,
DODWORTH'S BAND,
of New York, has been especially engaged to appear in a
CHOICE SELECTION OF THE MOST POPULAR MUSICAL GEMS,
presenting a
GRAND CONCERT OF INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,
which would alone be sufficient
TO CROWD THE ACADEMY TO ITS UTMOST CAPACITY.
MANY NEW AND INTERESTING FEATURES,
not before introduced here, will vary the
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME
EXTRAORDINARY PROGRAMME
of the Combined Troupes, among them, for the first time, an
ARABIC WEDDING FESTIVAL IN THE DESERT, WITH NATIVE DANCES AND MUSIC.
NEW AND WONDERFUL FEATS
THE ENTIRE COMBINED TROUPE.
24 JAPANESE, 30 ARABS!
24 JAPANESE, 30 ARABS.
IN THE
BEST PROGRAMME YET OFFERED.
BEST PROGRAMME YET OFFERED.
Admission—25, 50, and 75 cents. Reserved seats $1. To be had at Trumpler's Music Store and at the Academy. 1t

HO! FOR SMITH'S ISLAND! FRESH AIR—BEAUTIFUL SCENERY—HEALTHFUL EXERCISE—THE BATH—ENTERTAINMENT OF THE BEST KIND.
MRS. MARY LAKEMEYER
respectfully informs her friends and the public generally that she will open the beautiful Island Pleasure Ground known as
SMITH'S ISLAND,
on SUNDAY next, May 5, she invites all to come and enjoy with her the delights of this favorite summer resort. 4 30tf

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY,
JOHN T. BAILEY & CO.,
REMOVED TO
N. E. Corner of MARKET and WATER Streets,
Philadelphia.
DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING
Of every Description, for
Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone Dust, &c.
Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand.
Also, WOOL SACKS.
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.
Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.
MARINE INSURANCES
vessels, cargo, and freight, to all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On stores, Dwelling Houses, etc

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY, November 1, 1866.

$100,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000	United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,800·00
200,000	United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000	City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loan (exempt)	126,562·50
54,000	State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000	State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,622·00
50,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad, 2d Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,000·00
7,000	State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000	300 Shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150	143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,258·25
5,000	100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
20,000	80 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, 1st Liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par.	Market value. Cost, $1,030,552·05.	$1,070,280·75
	Real Estate	36,000·00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
	Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $6173. Estimated value	2,930·00
	Cash in Bank $811,102·26	
	Cash in Drawer 447·14	41,540·00
		$1,407,321·85

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Dallett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, R. Jones Brooke, Edward Ladourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James B. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8§

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.
OF PHILADELPHIA.
OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.
ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·78	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER $5,500,000.
Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms
DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	George Fales,
Tobias Wagner,	Alfred Fitler,
Samuel Grant	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
George W. Richards	Peter McCall,
Isaac Lea,	Thomas Sparks.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [31 12m§

TAKE A LIFE POLICY
IN THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK.
OFFICE:
N. E. Cor. SEVENTH and CHESNUT.
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT.
22§

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $100,000, PAID IN.
Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10 or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Money received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.
DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY,	HENRY HAINES,
JOSHUA H. MORRIS,	T. WISTAR BROWN,
RICHARD WOOD,	W. C. LONGSTRETH,
RICHARD CADBURY,	WILLIAM HACKER,
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.	CHARLES F. COFFIN, ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.

WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.
This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.
Their capital, together with a large surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.
DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robbins,	J. Gillingham Fell,
	Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1854—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.
In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc, for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.
The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.
DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.
M. B. Mahony,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas R. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. B. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmund Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
NORTH AMERICA.
OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA
INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.
CAPITAL, $500,000.
ASSETS, JANUARY 8, 1867, $1,763,267·31
INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.
DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin,	George L. Harrison,
Samuel W. Jones,	Francis R. Cope,
John A. Brown,	Edward H. Trotter,
Charles Taylor,	Edward S. Clarke,
Ambrose White,	William Cummings
Richard D. Wood,	T. Charlton Henry,
William Welsh,	Alfred D. Jessup,
S. Morris Waln,	John P. White,
John Mason,	Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25§

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
(No. 639)
N. E. COR. CHESNUT AND SEVENTH STS.
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS OVER $300,000
INCOME FOR 1866, $163,334.
Losses Paid and Accrued in 1866,
$47,000
Of which amount not $3000 remain unpaid at this date. $100,000,000 of property has been successfully insured by this Company in thirteen years, and Eight Hundred Losses by Fire promptly paid.
DIRECTORS.

Thomas Craven	Silas Yerkes, Jr.,
Furman Sheppard	Alfred S. Gillett,
Thomas MacKellar,	N. S. Lawrence,
John Supplee,	Charles I. Dupont,
John W. Jaghorn,	Henry F. Keuney,
	Joseph Klapp, M. D.

THOMAS CRAVEN, President
A. S. GILLETT, Vice-President.
2 22fmw} JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary

ENGINES, MACHINERY, ETC.

PENN STEAM ENGINE AND BOILER WORKS.—NEAFIE & LEVY, PRACTICAL AND THEORETICAL ENGINEERS, MACHINISTS, BOILER-MAKERS, BLACKSMITHS, and FOUNDERS, having for many years been in successful operation, and been exclusively engaged in building and repairing Marine and River Engines, high and low-pressure, Iron Boilers, Water Tanks, Propellers, etc. etc., respectfully offer their services to the public as being fully prepared to contract for engines of all sizes, Marine, River, and Stationary; having sets of patterns of different sizes, are prepared to execute orders with quick despatch. Every description of pattern-making made at the shortest notice. High and Low-pressure Flue, Tubular, and Cylinder Boilers, of the best Pennsylvania charcoal iron. Forgings of all sizes and kinds; Iron and Brass Castings of all descriptions; Roll Turning, Screw Cutting, and all other work connected with the above business.
Drawings and specifications for all work done at the establishment free of charge, and work guaranteed.
The subscribers have ample wharf-dock room for repairs of boats, where they can lie in perfect safety and are provided with shears, blocks, falls, etc. etc. for raising heavy or light weights.
JACOB C. NEAFIE,
JOHN P. LEVY.
8 22§ BEACH and PALMER Streets.

J. VAUGHAN MERRICK, WILLIAM H. MERRICK
JOHN E. CO FE.
SOUTHWARK FOUNDRY, FIFTH AND WASHINGTON Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.
MERRICK & SONS,
ENGINEERS AND MACHINISTS,
manufacture High and Low Pressure Steam Engines for Land, River, and Marine Service.
Rotary Condensers, Tanks, Iron Boats, etc.
Castings of all kinds, either iron or brass.
Iron Frame Roofs for Gas Works, Workshops, and Railroad Stations, etc.
Retorts and Gas Machinery, of the latest and most improved construction.
Every description of Plantation Machinery, and Sugar, Saw, and Grist Mills, Vacuum Pans, Open Steam Trains, Defecators, Filters, Pumping Engines, etc.
Sole Agents for N. Billeux's Patent Sugar Boiling Apparatus, Nesmyth's Patent Steam Hammer, and Aspinwall & Woolsey's Patent Centrifugal Sugar Draining Machine. 6 30§

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known
MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,
including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.
We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1§ ALFRED JENKS & SON,

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES
C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
NO. 434 RACE STREET.
6 8§
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. MASSENFORDER,
6 8 No. 422 VINE Street.

PROPOSALS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE DES MOINES RAPIDS OF THE MISSISSIPPI RIVER.
U. S. ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
DAVENPORT

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED),
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

MONDAY, AUGUST 5, 1867.

True and False Conservatism.

The word "conservative" is used so often nowadays in a party sense, that we are in danger of forgetting the distinction between what passes for conservatism and what really is conservatism. In this, as in everything else, there is the true and the false. False conservatism adheres blindly and unreasoningly to what is. True conservatism conserves only that which is good, and so worth preserving. False conservatism is narrow and contracted in its view, seeking present ease and quiet at the cost of future peril and woe, worshipping at the shrine of a temporary expediency, and forgetting that immutable principles constitute the great laws of the universe. True conservatism recognizes the element of progress, looks beyond the passing hour to ultimate results, and shapes its course in accordance with the dictates of a more comprehensive philosophy. The conservatism of what is good requires constantly the overthrowing of what is evil, for evil and good are perpetually antagonistic, and the one lives as the other dies. It thus comes about that the true conservative is, by a necessary law of his constitution, also a *radical*, for he cannot truly conserve the good without radically opposing the evil.

The history of the world has probably presented few examples better illustrative of true and false conservatism than is now given by our own country. That which among us appropriates to itself the name of conservatism, *par excellence*, is but the merest sham and counterfeit of the genuine article. Where, among our so-called conservative leaders in this country, do you find *one* man of broad and comprehensive views, truly catholic in his feelings, a man of brain to see and of heart to love the true principles of human freedom, and to intelligently plan for their full realization in the structure of society? On the contrary, they are bigoted and narrow-minded partisans, whose chief aim seems to be to cling as long and as tenaciously as possible to the exploded errors of the past. Take their construction of the Constitution, and what is it? Narrow, technical, literal, sacrificing the spirit to the form—an instrument for pettifoggers to quibbel over and for small-minded men to construe. In their hands its noble proportions are dwarfed, its vitality emasculated, its comprehensiveness narrowed down until it becomes a mere power of attorney granted by petty sovereignties, instead of being the organic law and the vital bond of a great nation! Their idea of statesmanship, what is it? Persecution of the negro—absolutely nothing else. Slavery having perished, they would conserve as much as possible of its spirit and its policy. They fail to comprehend the fundamental principles which have constituted the vital power of the nation, and which have carried it to its present pitch of greatness and glory.

True conservatism, in our country, must be based first of all upon an intelligent apprehension of, and devotion to, the great doctrines of human freedom as enunciated in the Declaration of Independence. These must be maintained, conserved, in the structure of the Government. Whatever conflicts with these must be dismissed as a foreign and hostile element. Society must be made homogeneous, and must take to itself form in accordance with these vital laws of the national existence. By thus doing we shall preserve all that is distinctively republican in our system of government, and shall be enabled to transmit to posterity, in a higher and more perfect state, the blessings handed down to us by the fathers.

The Responsibility of the Minister to the Legislature.

Some weeks ago, our readers may remember, a debate occurred in the French Senate in regard to making the Cabinet of the Emperor directly responsible to the legislative chamber. During that debate the relative advantages of the systems of England and the United States were discussed, and although a number—probably a majority—favored the British plan, yet it was defeated by the opposition of the Government. This defeat was considered a defeat of the liberal policy, and so it was, if we but think for a moment of how our system, when applied to the Emperor's Government, works. In America a vote of want of confidence in the Cabinet, passed by both Houses of Congress, would have no possible effect, except to embitter the relations between the legislative and executive departments. The Cabinet Ministers are entirely independent of Congress. They hold their offices at the will of the President, and a unanimous censure of the Legislature could have no practical bearing, unless their offense was so great as to cause an impeachment. This system, with us, works admirably. The President is responsible for the actions of his subordinates. They are but his clerks, his agents, and he is accountable for their deeds. Over him there is no cloak of not being able to do wrong. He is like any other citizen, and is amenable for any transgression of the laws. Whenever the system is applied in Europe, the effect is very different. The maxim that the King can do no wrong is in full force there. He is, accordingly, not responsible for the acts of his Cabinet, or, if responsible, is not within the reach of any tribunal short of a revolution. If, therefore, the officers themselves are placed beyond the reach of the Legislature, as they are in the United States, there is really no limit at all to the action of the executive and his Cabinet: the King, and also the Ministers, are safe from all restraint and all punishment. Therefore, what is the purest essence of freedom with us, and the most consistent with the responsibility of the executive, is, when applied to a monarchy, the very essence of tyranny, and infinitely inferior to the system of Great Britain.

The British polity in this respect is the nearest approach to perfection of which a monarchy is capable. The doctrine, of course, prevails that the King is immaculate, but if he does any wrong, the law, while it imputes no crime to the monarch, holds any one who assists him guilty, and liable to punishment. So that if the King does an unconstitutional act he is not held responsible, but if his Ministry assist him—which assistance is always necessary—they are responsible, and will be punished. The Ministry there are directly within the reach of Parliament—they are, in fact, part of Parliament; and a vote of want of confidence compels of necessity a resignation and a reorganization of the Cabinet. By this means the same end is gained as we secure in the United States by a directly opposite course. Responsibility is made to rest on the most influential departments of the executive branch, and this is the great end to be gained in any Government loving freedom. We see that the struggle in Austria has resulted in the adoption of the British system, whereby the officers of the Crown are placed within the power of the Legislature. By this step, Austria has taken another stride in advance; and, what with granting privileges to Hungary and reorganizing her defective system, she will soon once more resume her place at the head of the German nation, from which the superior discipline of Prussia so lately ousted her. The signs of life in the decaying monarchies of Europe presage a reviving of the spirit of liberty which will make strange changes in the face of the Old World.

Enforcement of the Sunday Law.

The law prohibiting the disposal of spirituous liquors on Sunday is practically a dead letter, and an encumbrance to the statute-book, so far, at least, as the city of Philadelphia is concerned. From the day on which the law went into effect until the present, a number of liquor dealers in the city have complied with its requirements faithfully and uncomplainingly. At the same time, by far the greater number have been just as persistent in their defiance of its provisions, and will so continue until the strong hand of the law is laid heavily upon them. Honest efforts have repeatedly been made by citizens who desired the observance of the law to bring about this result. A number of complaints were made, and on the strength of these the guilty parties were arrested and held in bail to appear at Court. But they never responded to their bonds, for the simple reason that the Grand Jury interfered, and ignored all the bills of this character which were brought to their attention.

The consequences were evident on all sides yesterday. In many sections of the city the liquor traffic was carried on with open doors, without any pretense of interference on the part of the authorities. In numerous other cases the drinking saloons were lighted up brilliantly in the evening, and the tramp of men and jingle of glasses could be distinctly heard by any one who happened to be passing; but to all outward appearances the establishments were closed according to law. To all such, however, there was a side entrance, accessible to the frequenters of the place, if not in full view of the general public.

The seventh section of the Liquor law now in force reads as follows:—

"It shall be the duty of every sheriff, constable, policeman, and officer of police, to compel the observance and to prevent the violation of the provisions of this act; and in the discharge of such duty, if need be, he shall have power to close up, and to keep closed, any place or places where such violations become known to him, whether by his own personal observation, or by information of any respectable citizen of the vicinity."

Now, if "any respectable citizen of the vicinity" of these open and defiant violators of the law should take the trouble to communicate the facts of which he was an eye-witness to a policeman on duty in the neighborhood, with a request that this clear provision of the act might be enforced by the summary closing of the establishments, he would be given some such answer as this:—"Come with me before an Alderman in the morning, and make oath of the facts, and I will arrest these men. They will then be bound over to appear at Court, and cannot escape a conviction, unless the next Grand Jury, like the last, ignores the bills against them. This is all I can do in the matter. I have no authority to take forcible possession of a tavern, and close its doors; at least, I have no orders to do so, and there is no such precedent for me to follow. If I were to do as you request I should only involve myself in difficulty, and would not be able to secure the support of those officers whose duty it is to procure the infliction of the penalties provided by the law."

This section of the act—and it is the most important and efficient of all—is thus rendered absolutely null and void. It is so plain and clear that "the wayfaring man, though a fool," could by no possibility misinterpret it. The evident object of its framers was the unceremonious closing of every liquor establishment in which any of its provisions were openly defied. And yet the police force of this city are *afraid* to follow its behests, for the simple reason that they have received no instructions on this point, have no precedents to follow, expect no support from those whose sworn duty it is to see that the laws are faithfully executed, and do not care to have their meagre savings swallowed up by lawyers' fees in defending themselves against actions for trespass and false arrest. It is safe to say that in no other city of the Union is there such an open, shameless mockery of justice as is here displayed.

But there must be an end to this state of affairs, and the sooner it is brought about the more will it be to the credit of the city authorities. The sessions of the Grand Jury commence to-day, and before they are concluded a large number of cases for violation of the Sunday law will be brought before them. Will they follow in the footsteps of their predecessors by ignoring them, one and all, notwithstanding the testimony of "respectable citizens?" or will they remember their oaths, and return a true bill in every case, that the offenders may be brought to justice without further delay? We await their response with considerable interest, and shall take the trouble to see that it reaches the public, whose servants and protectors they are.

An Unsolved Mystery.—There is a singular mystery connected with the case of Mrs. Surratt. A majority of the Court before which she was tried recommended to the President that, on account of her sex and age, her sentence should be commuted to imprisonment for life. The President avers that he never had official notice of this fact. The archives of the Government, on the contrary, contain the recommendation attached to the sentence.

Now the question arises, Was the recommendation to mercy transmitted with the other papers in the case? The President says he had no "*official*" notice of the recommendation. Had he any other? Did he know of it at all?

There is a mystery here which the public would be interested in having cleared up. For our own part, we have no doubt the President knew of the recommendation to mercy, whether he had "official" notice of it or not.

The Kentucky Election.—Kentucky holds her annual election to-day. The State is divided politically into four parties—the straight-out Rebel Democracy, the half-and-half Democracy, the Republicans, and the disfranchised citizens. The Rebel Democracy will probably carry the State. Were the disfranchised citizens, who are among the most orderly and industrious inhabitants of the State, allowed to vote, a Republican triumph would be sure. Tennessee disfranchises Rebels, and the Democratic party throughout the country execrates the act. Kentucky disfranchises loyal men, and the Democratic party has nothing to say.

The Cable Again Broken.—When the Atlantic Cable was first laid, the danger of its being broken at the bottom of the sea was hardly thought of, but we are already called upon to chronicle the second accident of the kind during the present year. Luckily, in both cases the injury has occurred in shoal water, where the difficulties of recovering and repairing it are at the minimum.

The iron-clad ram Dunderberg, lately sold by her builder to the French Government, has just made the passage across the Atlantic, in rough weather, in fourteen days. The seaworthiness of this class of vessels would seem to have been generally underrated.

Queen Victoria and the Prince of Wales.—The Queen just now is not very popular, writes an English correspondent. Her long retirement from public and social life angers the tradesmen, whose revenue it diminishes; disappoints the aristocracy, whose pride and pomp it was wont to nourish; and displeases the commons, whose loyalty is a matter of shows and cheering, to some extent. Throughout the whole kingdom she is lightly spoken of, and often with positive dislike. She is accused of avarice, foolishness, etc., but little of it true, yet showing the willingness to hear or say ill concerning her. The Prince of Wales, with all his industry, gets few encomiums, and seems to be regarded with general indifference. Men of reflection here speak of the great change in popular feeling towards the royal house, and regard it as a serious matter. They say it has come to pass within the last three years. They attribute it to the Queen's long retirement. Whether it may not come out of deeper causes, and the growing sense of equality and common rights, is a question for the future to solve.

Reconstruction in Alabama.—A despatch, under date of August 3, from Montgomery, Alabama, says:—"The Republicans are holding mass meetings throughout the State under the direction of the Republican Executive Committee. A large and enthusiastic meeting and barbecue was held at Prattville to-day. The colored military, armed and equipped, and the colored Loyal League from this place, marched in procession, with banners, music, etc., to Prattville. Speeches were made by Judge W. H. Smith, Messrs. Doster, Keffer, Felder and others, in which the blacks were enlightened respecting their new political rights. Registration returns received to date show the whites to have 46,700 and the blacks 65,700. Total, 112,400."

Prejudging the Case.

We have carefully refrained from any expression of opinion in the Surratt case while it is yet before the jury; but we regret to see that some of our contemporaries are inclined to prejudge the case on either side, according to the way their sympathies run. Some of the Northern papers very unjustly abuse the jury as Rebel sympathizers, on the supposition that they may clear the prisoner, or at least not bring in a verdict of guilty. In some of the Southern papers undue partisanship is expressed on the other side, and this has been more specially noted in the Baltimore *Sun*, both in its Washington correspondence and its editorials. The paper says, editorially, to-day:—

"Mr. Carrington, the public prosecutor against Surratt, is said to have read a portion of the Scripture to show the jury that the teachings of the Gospel commanded vengeance in certain cases. It would be interesting to know what part of the 'Gospel' he quoted. Was it the text 'Vengeance is *mine*, I will repay, saith the Lord?' The Scriptures, no doubt, teach that wrong doers should be punished, but they nowhere inculcate vengeance. There are some fearful maledictions in the Scriptures upon those who shed innocent blood, whether by the knife of the assassin or by bearing false witness; but in no case is man permitted to execute even justice in a spirit of hate and revenge."

The jury in this case are among our best, most intelligent, and most reliable citizens, and they may be safely trusted to render a verdict according to the evidence and the law. They are men quite above partisanship on either side, and in this community, where they are well known, the verdict will be respected as a just and impartial one, whatever it may be.—*Washington Star*, 3d.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

GROCERS' AND BUTCHERS' REFRIGERATORS—Cheap and good; warranted cold, and free from sweat, or no sale.
Also, HARRIS' UNCLE SAM HOT-AIR RANGE, which is so admirably constructed that the cooking of a family, instead of being a labor, is really a pleasant exercise.
Also, the NEW MAGLIOCCO HEATER, which is cheap, powerful in giving heat, and saving in coal.
R. S. HARRIS & CO.,
5 16 2mdp No. 149 North NINTH Street.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING.—JOY, COE & CO. Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESTNUT Streets to No 144 S. SIXTH Street second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia; TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

TO THE REPUBLICAN CITIZENS of Philadelphia,—Agreeably to the Supplementary Rules recently adopted by the City Executive Committee of the Republican party for the government of the Delegate Election to be held on the 27th of August, the Republican Election Officers and the Division Executive Committee of the various Election Divisions throughout the city will sit at at the regular places of holding elections (or at such places as may be designated by the registering officers), on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of August, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, to prepare a Registry of the Republican voters of each Election Division.
No person shall be allowed to vote at the ensuing Delegate Election unless his name appears duly registered in the enrolling book of said Division.
By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.
WILLIAM R. LEEDS, President.
JOHN L. HILL, JOSEPH S. ALLEN, } Secretaries.
8 2 3t

TENTH WARD.—AGREEABLY TO the supplementary rules adopted by the City Executive Committee of the Union Republican Party, the regular Judges and Inspectors of Election, and the Division Executive Committees, will sit on the evenings of the 6th, 7th, 8th, and 9th of AUGUST, between the hours of 4 and 8 o'clock, to prepare a registry of the Republican voters in the various election divisions of the Ward.
First Division—At No. 141 N. Ninth street.
Second Division—At N. W. corner of Ninth and Cherry streets.
Third Division—At S. W. corner of Eleventh and Vine streets.
Fourth Division—At S. W. corner of Eleventh and Race streets.
Fifth Division—At N. E. corner of Broad and Race streets (up stairs).
Sixth Division—At S. W. corner of Gebhard and Race streets.
Seventh Division—At S. W. corner of Sixteenth and Cherry streets.
Eighth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-first and Cherry streets.
Ninth Division—At S. W. corner of Twenty-second and Vine streets.
HENRY C HOWELL,
President Tenth Ward Executive Committee.
CHARLES L. WEST, Secretary. 8 3 2t

TWELFTH WARD UNION REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.—A meeting will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING at 8 o'clock, at NIPPES' HALL, FOURTH and GREEN Streets.
By order of
CHARLES M. WAGNER, President.
THOMAS A. GRACE, Secretary. 1t*

THIRTEENTH WARD—SEVENTH PRECINCT.—The Republican voters of the Seventh Election Division of Thirteenth Ward, are notified that the books for registering under the New Rules will be open from 4 to 8 o'clock P. M., on the Sixth, Seventh, Eighth, and Ninth of August, at the southwest corner of Sixth and Poplar streets. 8 5 5t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates for admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, June 26, 1867.
DIVIDEND NOTICE.
The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on SATURDAY, the 6th of July next, and be reopened on TUESDAY, July 16, 1867.
A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State Taxes, payable in cash on and after the 15th of July next to the holders thereof, as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 6th of July next.
All orders for Dividends must be witnessed and stamped.
S. BRADFORD,
6 26 5w Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE FRANKFORD AND PHILADELPHIA PASSENGER RAILWAY, No. 2433 FRANKFORD ROAD.
PHILADELPHIA, July 26, 1867.
All persons who are subscribers to or holders of the capital stock of the Company, and who have not yet paid the Ninth Instalment of Five Dollars per share thereon, are hereby notified that the said ninth instalment has been called in, and that they are required to pay the same at the above office on the tenth day of August, 1867.
By order of the Board.
7 27 2w JACOB BINDER, President.

FOR CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT, WILLIAM F. SCHEIBLE,
Twentieth Ward. [7 23 1m
Subject to the rules of the Democratic party.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only *true* and *perfect Dye*—Harmless, Reliable, Instantaneous. No disappointment. No ridiculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ill effects of *Bad Dyes*. Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers. Factory, No. 81 BARCLAY Street, New York. 4 5fmw

SPECIAL NOTICE.

FRANK GRANELLO,
TAILOR,
No. 921 CHESNUT STREET,
(Formerly of No. 132 S. FOURTH Street),
HAS JUST OPENED WITH AN ENTIRE NEW STOCK OF
CLOTHS, CASSIMERES AND VESTINGS
Made up to the order of all Gentlemen who are desirous of procuring a first-class fashionable garment. 2 6 wfm 6m

SCHOMACKER & CO.'S CELEBRATED PIANOS.—Acknowledged superior in all respects to any made in this country, and sold on most reasonable terms. New and Second-hand Pianos constantly on hand for rent. Tuning, moving, and packing promptly attended to.
6 19 3m Warerooms, No. 1703 CHESNUT St.

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
5 25 stuthtf] SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS' TRIUMPH.—THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
STEINWAY & SONS
beg to announce *most positively* that they have been awarded
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL
FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
this medal being *distinctly classified first in order of merit, and placed at the head of the list of all Exhibitors, by the*
SUPREME INTERNATIONAL JURY.
This final verdict of *the only tribunal* determining the rank of the awards at the Exposition, places
THE STEINWAY PIANOS
At the head and above all others, in all styles exhibited.
In addition to the above, the great "Societe des Beaux Arts," of Paris (the French National Society of Fine Arts, and the acknowledged highest musical authority in Europe), has, after a careful examination and comparison of all the musical instruments exhibited at the Paris Exposition, awarded to
STEINWAY & SONS
THEIR GRAND TESTIMONIAL MEDAL
"for greatest superiority and novelty of construction in Pianos."
Warerooms, [3 2 4p
BLASIUS BROS., NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

AMERICAN CONCRETE PAINT AND ROOF COMPANY.
This paint, for tin and metal roofs, old or new, is unequalled. Roofs of every kind, old shingles included, covered or repaired thoroughly. Leaks and dampness prevented. Paint for sale by the can or barrel. Business has prompt attention. No. 543 N. THIRD Street. [7 13 1m] JOSEPH LEEDS.

"ALL CAN HAVE BEAUTIFUL HAIR.

RICH GLOSS INSTEAD OF GREY
DECAY!
LONDON HAIR COLOR
RESTORER AND DRESSING.
The only known Restorer of Color and Perfect Hair Dressing Combined.
NO MORE BALDNESS
OR
GREY HAIR.
It never fails to impart life, growth, and vigor to the weakest hair, fastens and stops its falling, and is sure to produce a new growth of hair, causing it to grow thick and strong.
ONLY 75 CENTS A BOTTLE. HALF A DOZEN, $4·00. Sold at
DR. SWAYNE'S,
NO. 330 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
ABOVE VINE,
And all Druggists and Variety Stores. [3 8 fmw4p

NOVEL ADVERTISEMENT
OF
HOYT'S NOVELTY,
NO. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET.
What 25 Cents Will Do.
HOYT mentioneth a few articles selling at 25 cents each (to wit):—
Accordeons and Aromatic Soap.
Boot-Jacks and Bear's Oil.
Bandolin and Brushes.
Boxes, Steel Pens, and Belt Buckles.
Brier Wood Pipes and Blacking.
Brown Windsor Soap and Boys' Canes.
Cosmetics and Cork Screws.
Corn Brooms and Castile Soap.
Currency Holders and Colgate Soap.
Collars for Ladies and Candy Baskets.
Dominoes and Derby Neckties.
Extracts and Egg Glasses.
Feather Dusters and Fine Combs.
Fans and Face Powder.
Gloves and Garters.
Gents' Walking Canes and Glycerine Soap.
Handkerchiefs and Harmonicums.
Hair Pins and Hair Combs.
Hosiery and Hair Oil.
Hair Brushes and Honey Soap.
Indelible Ink and Italian Soap.
Mucilage and Musk.
Mirrors and Memorandum Books.
Neckties and Night-Blooming Cereus.
Nail Brushes and New Mown Hay.
Purses and Pomatums.
Packages of Pins and Paring Knives.
Packages of Needles and Pencils.
Pontmiroales and Pomatum.
Pocket Books and Pomade.
Paper Collars (Boxes) and Playing Cards.
Ox Marrow and Omnibus Soap.
Razor Strops and Receipt Books.
Rouge and Rat Traps.
Rubber Balls and 2-foot Rules.
Steamboat Cards and Shirt Buttons (packages).
Suspenders and Shears.
Silver Powder and Sleeve Buttons.
Scissors and Stationery Packages.
Stockings and Stolen Kisses.
Tooth Powder and Tea Strainers.
Toilet Articles and Tooth Brushes.
Yard Measures and Yankee Notions.
Etc. Etc. Etc. Etc.
HOYT begs leave to state that he is selling goods cheaper than ye other dealers.
HOYT sells the celebrated Reversible Paper Collars at 25 cents per box; others charge 35 and 40 cents.
HOYT sells Hair Brushes, Clothes Brushes, Blacking Brushes, Neck Ties, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Suspenders, Stockings, and a great variety of useful goods, at 25 cents, that cannot be had in ye other stores at less than 50 cents.
HOYT giveth a check with each article sold, which entitleth the purchaser to receive either a Watch, an Ice Pitcher, a Castor, a pair of Opera Glasses, a Toilet Set, an Album, a Work Box, a Tea Set, or some other valuable article which ye purchasers can have by paying ONE DOLLAR (optional with ye purchaser whether he taketh ye article for One Dollar or not).
HOYT'S liberal method of swapping off goods for greenbacks astonisheth ye other dealers, and causeth them to growl. But Hoyt replieth mushily in the language of the poet:—
"The rose is red,
The violet's blue,
The pink is purty,
And so are you."
HOYT'S NOVELTY,
OPEN DAY AND EVENING,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED).
Ye public are invited to participate at
NO. 56 NORTH EIGHTH STREET
AND
NO. 329 CHESNUT STREET. [1t4p

WATCHES.
CLARK & BIDDLE,
No. 712 CHESNUT Street,
HAVE JUST OPENED
AN INVOICE OF
LADIES' FINE WATCHES,
Manufactured in Europe Expressly for their Sales. 7 13mwsim4p

C. B. KITCHEN,
JEWELER,
S. E. Corner TENTH and CHESNUT.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
DIAMONDS, WATCHES,
JEWELRY, SILVER-WARE,
BRONZES.
ALL GOODS MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES.
WATCHES AND JEWELRY CAREFULLY REPAIRED.
Particular attention paid to Manufacturing all articles in our line. [3 21 tham

RODGERS' AND WOSTENHOLM'S POCKET KNIVES, Pearl and Stag Handles, of beautiful finish. RODGERS' and WADE & BUTCHER'S RAZORS, and the celebrated LECOULTRE RAZOR. SCISSORS of the finest quality.
Razors, Knives, Scissors, and Table Cutlery Ground and Polished at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 TENTH Street, below Chesnut. 2 8 6m

NEW GALOP.—THE CELEBRATED "OVER THE SEA" GALOP, by J. T. Quigg, Esq., as performed by Hassler's Band, at Congress Hall and Columbia House, Cape May, just published at MARSH & BUBNA'S, No. 1029 CHESNUT Street. Price, 35 cents. 7 31 6t

TENTS, CANVAS, ETC.—2-HAND ARMY Tents, suitable for Camp Meetings, Hunting Parties, etc.; "Awnings," etc. Also, 500 Wagon Covers, Tarpaulins, etc., for sale low, by
8 2 6t* A. PURVES & SON, SOUTH and PENN.

CAPE MAY.—ANOTHER GRAND BALL for Children, on TUESDAY EVENING, August 6, at the COLUMBIA HOUSE. 8 3 3t

MANILLA CIGARS.—100,000 NO. 2. For sale by A. MERINO,
8 3 3t* No. 140 S. FRONT Street.

EXCURSIONS.

TENTH ANNUAL EXCURSION FROM PHILADELPHIA AND HADDONFIELD TO ATLANTIC CITY, TUESDAY, August 6, 1867, leaving VINE STREET WHARF at 6 o'clock A. M., COOPER'S POINT 6 30 A. M., and HADDONFIELD 6 42 A. M.
FARE for the round trip, $1·25.
Children over five, and under twelve, 65 cents.
Tickets for sale at Vine Street wharf and Conner's Point on the morning of the Excursion, on the cars, and of the Agents of the above-named stations.
The subscriber respectfully solicits your patronage.
8 2 3t* WILLIAM PLUM.

DELIGHTFUL SHADE, REfreshing breezes, and first class refreshments in the Gardens at GLOUCESTER POINT. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13mdp*

FOR CAPE MAY ON TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.—The new and swift steamer SAMUEL M. FELTON, Captain L. Davis, leaves CHESNUT Street Wharf on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, at 9 A. M.; and returning leaves Cape May on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 7 30 A. M.
Fare..... $2·50, including carriage hire.
Servants, $1·75, "
Children, $1·25, "
Excursion tickets on Saturday, good to return on Monday, $4, including carriage hire.
G. H. HUDDELL.
N. B.—Mann's Express Company have arranged to attend to baggage, will check baggage through to hotels, cottages, etc.; also sell Tickets at their Office, No. 108 S. FIFTH Street. 7 30 6t

TAKE THE FAMILY TO GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, the most delightful place for recreation and enjoyment in the vicinity of the city. Boats leave foot of SOUTH Street daily every three-quarters of an hour. 6 13mdp*

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, 25 cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 7 30 6t

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—The steamer ELIZA ANN will leave DOCK Street Wharf daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave MARKET Street Wharf, Wilmington, at 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.
Fare for the round trip..... 50 cents
Single ticket..... 30 cents
Chester and Marcus Hook..... 25 cents
For further particulars, apply on board.
7 22tf L. W. BURNS, Captain.

EXCURSIONS UP THE RIVER.—The splendid steamboat JOHN A. WARNER makes daily Afternoon Excursions to Burlington and Bristol, stopping at Riverton, Terredale, Andalusia, and Beverly, each way. These excursions leave CHESNUT STREET WHARF at 2 o'clock in the Afternoon. Returning, leave Bristol at 4 o'clock, arriving in the city at 6 o'clock P. M.
FARE—Excursion, 40 cts. Each way, 25c. [5 25 3m

SPLENDID MUSIC IN THE GLOUCESTER POINT GARDENS, EVERY AFTERNOON, commencing MONDAY, July 29. 25 15t*r

8 8
808 CHESNUT STREET. 808
8 8
G. W. PITCHER,
808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
PHILADELPHIA,
Is now closing out, at the following prices, his large stock of
RUSTIC FRAMES, WITH FRENCH GLASS, BACKS, ETC.

Size.	Former Price.	Present Price.
8x10	$2·50	$1·00
10x12	2·25	1·25
13x16	3·00	1·75
16x20	4·00	2·25
20x24	5·00	3·00

Square and Oval Polished Walnut Frames at proportionate rates.
STEREOSCOPES.
Becker's Patent Revolving. Holme's Patent, 5 kinds. Quirolos' Patent. Lee's Patent, and a large variety of Box Stereoscopes made of Rosewood, Sandal Wood, Walnut, Etc. Etc.
STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS
Of every part of the World, and of all the Foreign and American Celebrities, Plain and Colored.
AT CLOSING OUT PRICES.
BOOKS!
We are now selling at the Closing-out Prices, in sets and by the Single Volume, bound in Turkey Antique, Calf Gilt, Half Calf, Roxborough, and Cloth, the works of the following Authors:—
De Quincey, Irving, Hawthorne, Parton, Walter Scott, Winthrop, Bayard Taylor, Milman, John Stuart Mill, Smollett, Disraeli, Hallam, Christopher North, Charles Lamb, Dolan, Charles Dickens, Simms, Hughes, Bulwer, Macauley, Emerson, Robertson Smiles, John Brown, Cooper, Robert Browning, Jane Austin, Gail Hamilton, Charlotte Bronte, Country Parson, Beecher, and many others.
POETS.
Shakespeare, Moore, Hemans, Pope, Byron, Dryden, Scott, Cowper, Milton, Burns, Montgomery, Moore, Marryat, Ben Johnson, Tennyson, Leigh Hunt, Massey, Jameson, Muloch, Ingelow, Swinburne, Meredith, Browning, and all other British Poets.
AMERICAN POETS.
Longfellow, Whittier, Lowell, Percival, Saxe, Edgar Poe, Holmes, Adelaide Proctor, Bayard Taylor, Emerson, Aldrich, Florence Percy, Buchanan Read, Miss Ambler, Alice Carey, Edna Proctor, Forcythe Willson, George Arnold, Boker, Mrs. Gage, Etc. Etc.
PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS.
NOTE PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
Largest Stock in the city, at
CLOSING-OUT PRICES.
Book buyers should not miss this opportunity to purchase the works of the best authors
AT LOWER PRICES
Than they have ever been offered to the public. [8 3 smthst
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808 CHESNUT STREET, 808
PHILADELPHIA.
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SUFFERERS, BEWARE OF QUACK NOSTRUMS.
There are no diseases treated with less success than
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA, GOUT.
The newly afflicted fly for sympathy to the many quack nostrums, which only produce worse effect, while sufferers for years repel the thought of ever being cured, and the cry of having unsuccessfully tried everything is everywhere heard. Yet a permanent cure has been discovered, after the study and practice of a life-time, by
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WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Order Removing General Sheridan Ready to be Issued—The Reasons Assigned for His Removal.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—It was rumored to-day that the order removing General Sheridan had been issued by President Johnson. I have it on the best authority that such is not the fact; but I have good reason to believe that the order is all ready, and would have been issued some time ago but for some little hitch that has not yet been removed. After all, I believe there is a lack of backbone in quarters where great stiffness was expected. Combinations have been formed that embarrass the President in his policy and render him uncertain how to act, whether to push forward boldly or to recede.

It is rumored now that there is a defection in the Cabinet, and that another member besides Stanton has kicked against the anti-Sheridan policy. However this may be, I believe the President will not yield in his determination to remove "Little Phil." The order will assign as a cause for the step that Sheridan himself is an impediment in the way of national and constitutional reconstruction, and that, therefore, he should be removed in the same way that Sheridan himself removed Governor Wells, of Louisiana. It will direct General Hancock to assume command of the District, and to so administer the laws of Congress as to conflict as little as may be with the letter and spirit of the Constitution. The President believes that, though the recent acts of Congress clothe military commanders with absolute power, still these commanders should use the utmost discretion, and exercise their powers so as to bear as lightly as possible upon the people, and so as to give satisfaction in their districts. He considers that Sheridan has not thus acted; that he had been unwise, arbitrary without cause, and in many instances despotic in the exercise of power. Some other person, he therefore considers, equally patriotic and far more efficient and discreet, should be substituted for him as commander of the Fifth Military District. In General Hancock he believes such a man will be found.

Rumored Resignation of Secretary Stanton and Appointment of General Grant as Secretary of War, Ad Interim.

Among the rumors of the day is one that the President has worried Secretary Stanton into a resignation, and that General Grant has been called upon to act temporarily as the head of the War Department. We cannot trace this report to any authentic source, although it is known that Mr. Stanton has become a difficulty block to Mr. Johnson, of which it would please him to be relieved.

The Proposed Assembling of the Military Commanders at Washington.

The difficulty in the way of Sheridan's removal has suspended for the present the project of summoning all the military commanders to Washington for a general conference. The idea, however, has not been abandoned.

No Complaints Against General Pope.

Statements have been made recently in some of the New York papers that a deputation of people from Alabama waited upon the President and preferred complaints against General Pope. The only knowledge the President has of the matter is the statement of these newspapers. No such committee waited upon the President, and no recent complaints have been made against Pope.—*N. Y. Herald.*

THE RECONSTRUCTION IMBROGLIO.

Reported Resignation of Secretary Stanton—General Grant Opposing the President, Etc.

From the New York Tribune of to-day.

WASHINGTON, August 4.—The old story of the resignation of Stanton as Secretary of War is being revived. This time there seems to be good foundation for the story. It is known here that the President's contemplated removal of General Sheridan is opposed by both Stanton and Grant. The order for the removal would have been issued long ago had it not been for this opposition. The President stated last week that he would remove Stanton first and then Sheridan. Some doubt is expressed as to the President's power to remove a Cabinet officer under the Civil Tenure of Office law. Stanton's opponents are of the opinion that, as Stanton was never appointed or confirmed as Secretary of War under the administration of President Johnson, therefore he has the power of removing him. The idea was advanced in the Senate at the time the bill was passed, and the law seems to be explicit that the President cannot remove an officer under the above circumstances. The President's friends say that, if he cannot make Stanton resign, he will suspend him until the meeting of Congress. The whole matter has been the subject of much talk herewithin the last 24 hours, it not having become known until then that there really was a quarrel between the President and Stanton. General Grant has had several interviews during the last week with the President and Secretary Stanton on the proposed removal of Sheridan. It is said that General Grant construes the Reconstruction act to place on him a part of the responsibility for its faithful execution by officers under his command, and hence his opposition to Sheridan's removal. He is opposed to Sheridan's removal, and, when consulted by the President in the matter, gave it as his opinion that he had no one under his command in whom he could place more trust than Sheridan.

News from Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, August 3.—Johnson & Webster's foundry, in New Albany, was burned this morning. The loss is estimated at $10,000; partially insured.

Mrs. Dr. Donhoff died here to-day, suddenly, from apoplexy, superinduced by pain and agitation arising from the sting of a bee.

Considerable sickness is reported at Macon, Ga., from over indulgence in fruit.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.

A THIEVISH CLAN FERRETED OUT.—For a year or so past there has been in existence an organized body of young thieves in the Eleventh District, who united individual effort for the purpose of carrying on with greater success their thieving operations. Houses have been mysteriously entered by night, and boldly by day; stores have been robbed with an audacity marvellous to contemplate; clothing, seemingly by the motions of some Harlequin's wand, has disappeared from yards and off lines. None knew who the perpetrators were, but it was evident from the successive larcenies that they worked in unison. Last year a store on Germantown road, near Girard avenue, was robbed of $425. Officer Grant, of the Eleventh Police District, had before ferretted out one of these secret organizations, and set out with a determination to discover this notorious body. His investigations and searches have proved successful, and five of the youthful purloiners were arrested. Lately one Meran and Edward Dockerty were arrested for belonging to the gang, and yesterday Officer Grant took John Looney in custody for being a leading member. He was held in $1000 bail to answer, by Alderman Clouds. This party have made the Sixteenth and Eighteenth Wards their field of operations, and in all, by petty larcenies and robberies, have stolen at least three or four thousand dollars' worth of goods.

"THADDEUS OF LANCASTER."—The true and faithful likeness of the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens has just been produced in elegant style. The photograph after which it was copied was taken at his home in Lancaster; and the engraving, which is a happy blending of the line, stipple, and mezzotint styles of the art, was produced in Philadelphia. Mr. J. E. Barr, of Lancaster, is the publisher. Surrounding the portrait is a heavy and dark oval, the inner circle of which represents a wreath of oak. This surrounding is a fine specimen of artistic work, and displays the utmost intricacy and exactness, a fit accompaniment to the rugged, thoughtful features which it serves to set forth in bold relief. The likeness is pronounced by Mr. Stevens and his friends to be the most accurate and life-like that has ever been produced. The admirers of the foremost statesman of the Commonwealth should not neglect this opportunity of securing his counterfeit resemblance.

PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY.—Most of the free monthly essays so far this year, have been on Trees, Fruits, or Landscape Gardening. The Society has provided the one to-morrow (Tuesday) evening for ladies, on Window Gardening, by Mr. Robert Scott.

HIGH-MINDED FEMALES IN DURANCE VILE—SUNDAY EVENING SCENES IN A STATION HOUSE.—Yesterday afternoon a man and a woman, whose relations towards each other were evidently not in accordance with the law, either human or divine, visited Smith's Island. At this summer retreat they both became intoxicated, the woman, unhappily, getting in a worse condition than her male companion. They returned to the city about nine o'clock in the evening, and as they were passing down Second street, below Walnut, a dispute arose, which ended in the application of a club or billy to the female's head. The blow was too much for the load of liquor under which the woman staggered, and caused her to topple over on the sidewalk. The man thereupon started down Second street as fast as his shaky legs would carry him; but his movements had been observed, and a large crowd started in pursuit, with all the hue and cry that a cold-blooded murder would have created. Before the fugitive had reached Pine street he was overhauled, and conducted by an officer to the Union Street Station House. Another officer, assisted by three or four gentlemen, gathered up the limber, bleeding form of the woman, who was carried, apparently half-dead, to the same point. Both parties were placed in durance, and nothing further was heard from the man. But the woman no sooner found herself in close quarters than she suddenly and marvellously revived; and then, to her horror, she discovered that one of her fellow-prisoners was of sable hue. This discovery infuriated her to such an extent that she forgot her bodily injuries in the full sense of her insulted dignity. "Turnkey! turnkey!" she yelled; "take the —— niggor out, or I'll break her head! Take the nigger out, or I'll mash her face! Take her out! take her out! take her out!"

The door was quickly opened, and the difficulty investigated. On the floor lay the high-minded Caucasian female, screaming and kicking in her wrath. On the bench by the wall sat the "yellow girl," with her arms folded and the utmost composure depicted upon her countenance. She was evidently nerved for the conflict, and quietly informed the turnkey that "she would not touch the nasty thing unless she was pitched into," in which case, she boldly asserted, "she would pound her, golly but she would!" The rampant Caucasian was informed that, unless her demonstrations ceased, she would be conducted to the "crib" below.

Expressing a desire to see the "crib," we were shown into the cellar, and there found in one corner a large space fenced off with close, stout lattice-work. Through the wooden bars peered a well-dressed woman, who meekly asked for a drink of water. We inquired why she had been brought below, and were informed that she had quarrelled with and severely beaten a woman who was confined in the same cell with her. At this point the inmate of the "crib" broke out:—"Why did you say that she was a respectable woman then, and that she was locked up for nothing? Respectable women don't get locked up in Station Houses." This, it appeared, was the whole cause of the quarrel. The beaten woman had put in a claim to respectability, and her antagonist was so shocked by such an exhibition of depravity, that she proceeded to pummel her for her impudence and arrogance. This is what the sale of liquor on the Sabbath does for the women of the city. Is it a matter of wonder that children are born in wretchedness and crime, and inherit both as their only birthright?

A FIREMEN'S RIOT occurred on Saturday evening between the members of the Independence Hose and Globe Engine Companies, at Front and Mascher streets. Spanners, cranks, etc., were freely used, and several persons were seriously injured, and others slightly hurt. Charles Bigler, of the Independence, had his head cut in two places with a horn in the hands of an adherent or member of the Globe. No arrests, however, were made. Early yesterday morning, several parties visited the Independence House House, it is supposed with the intention of renewing the quarrel, but they were driven away, and one of them, Hughey Haddock, of the Globe Engine, was badly beaten. The disturbance on Saturday night, it is alleged, grew out of an attempt on the part of the Globe to beat the Independence in a race. The latter company was presented with a new carriage on the Fourth of July, and since that time, it is said that the other company has endeavored on several occasions to pass them on going to fires.

A BURGLAR AFTER THE PENNIES.—This morning, at an early hour, as Officer Cook, of the Tenth District, was passing Rheinhardt's lager beer saloon, on the corner of Howard street and Girard avenue, he heard a curious jingling and rattling coming from within, which excited his suspicion. He soon became satisfied that a burglar was within. The officer gained access to the room, and could see the midnight prowler filling his pockets, his shoes, his stockings, and every pocket-like cavity of his garments with pennies, while a large pile of the same lay upon the counter. While the burglar was thus engrossed, he was suddenly seized, captured, and taken to the lock-up. He gave his name as William Myers, and had upon his person, stuffed in every conceivable place, about ten dollars' worth of nickels, while he left about twenty dollars' worth upon the counter. Alderman Shoemaker committed him in default of bail.

A "STRAIGHT" DRINKER DISTURBS A TEMPERANCE MEETING.—Yesterday afternoon, the good citizens living about the vicinity of the Second street market, near Brown street, convened in that place for the purpose of furthering the temperance cause, and upholding the Sunday prohibitory law. Now it so happened that an individual of belligerent qualities, whose name is given as "William Byred," sat dangling his pedals over a meat-block, listening attentively all the while. The "inferno" in the shape of a number of "straight" drinks began to have their effects upon the aforesaid "Byrd," and he began to shout and sing and hoot, and finally, as it is alleged by respectable citizens, to lay about him in a manner inconsistent with the deportment of any gentleman, especially on Sunday. He was arrested, and held by Alderman Toland in $500 bail to answer.

A LONGING FOR "PRISON" QUARTERS.—John Priger alias "Kit Prizer," and a prize indeed, had lately served out his time in prison, and had come back to Philadelphia again. About one year ago, he entered a lager beer saloon on Ridge avenue, but blundered about so in the dark, bumping up against counters and over chairs, that he had to make off without obtaining any booty. He lately returned to this city, and Saturday evening, going by Wallace street on Thirteenth, he stepped in a tavern and asked the keeper thereof in not a very lucid manner, whether or not a man was there, whom he desired to see. Being informed negatively, he went out, and coming in again, struck the proprietor over the head with a black jack, which felled him to the floor. For this unwarranted assault he was arrested and held by Alderman Massey in $800 bail.

WHAT IS "BILKING?"—As we have it in an occurrence which took place last evening, we define it, upon the evidence of things, seen to be the art of inducing, enticing, or drawing in by persuasion, or *vi et armis*, verdant gentlemen into out-of-the-way places, for the purpose of robbing them. It is generally practised by women, who sometimes have a masculine phase, kept dark, in case of emergency. Last night two amazonian colored women, named Mary Brown and Elizabeth Redding, drew, as it is alleged, by main force, a farmer from Chester county into a disreputable place on Seventh street, below St. Mary, and there robbed him of $40. They were arrested and held by Alderman Patchell, in default of bail, to answer at Court for the crime of "bilking."

ASSAULT AND HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Conrad Clark and John Harley, travelling down the Gray's Ferry road last evening, fell in with an old farmer, hailing from Chester, who was making his way homeward. Under the guise of friendship and personal interest in his welfare, they crossed a lot, and "when no eye was there to pity or ear to hear," they knocked him down, and beat him in so dreadful a manner that he was soon helpless and at their mercy. The drunken wretches then pilfered what money he had—$16—and his watch. As luck would have it, they were seen by an officer and arrested. This morning the old gentleman identified them, and they were sent to prison by Alderman Mink, in default of $1000 bail each.

AN OFFICIAL QUIETUS AUTHORIZED AND EXECUTED.—It was alleged that a house having for inmates a multiplicity of disorderly and even rampant individuals, and which had its location in famed "Boyd's place," near Tenth and Market streets, was officially authorized to be renovated and cleared of all its disreputable inhabitants. Public officials, therefore, in the shape of faithless official police officers, did go in, clear out, and arrest Miss Mary Sherrard, alleged proprietress, and also one Ellen Thompson, who had got herself into an exceedingly nice scrape. A gentleman called to see her, and she robbed him of $45. Both these females were held by Alderman Jones in default of $1000 bail.

THE RIOT CASE—MOYAMENSING VERUS HOPE ENGINE COMPANY.—Bernard McGahey, Bernard Hagan, Thomas Ivins, Bartholomew Cranston, and John McCusker were arraigned before Alderman Beitler this afternoon on a charge of assault and battery on the Hope Engine Company, during the riot some time ago.

Michael McAnna, business a paper stainer, residing at No. 731 south Seventh street, testified that on the morning of the 14th ultimo, he was at a fire on the corner of Seventh and South streets, when Aldermon McMullin told me to go away; he caught me by the collar, and said if I did not look out I would have "bumble-bees" about my hee; McMullin said that I would get my jaw broke, and used indecent langurge.

Officer Hammond, of the Second District, was sworn—I could recognize McGahey and Cranston among the party attacking the Hope quarters on the morning of the 16th ult., and recognize them here; they were rushing with the crowd to the Hope Engine House.

Officer Thompson, of the Second District, corroborated the testimony of Hammond.

H. D. Cozzens, living No. 414 German street—On the afternoon of the 15th I was sitting before the Hope Engine house, when a party of men rushed towards the house with blackjacks; Mr. Barnes was in the crowd, coming down at the head, and wanted to know where all the G— d— monkies were; a brick struck me in the side.

The parties charged were held in $700 bail each to answer at court.

EMBEZZLEMENT.—Joseph R. Boulton, Chairman of the Board of Trustees of Excelsior Lodge, No. 46, I. O. O. F., was arrested this morning by Officer R. K. Smith, upon the charge of embezzling $4000 belonging to the Lodge. Recorder Eisen held him in $2500 bail for a hearing on Wednesday next.

THIS EVENING the great Japanese and Arab Combination Troupe will give their farewell entertainment at the Academy of Music. An entirely new programme has been arranged, which will introduce each of the fifty-four artistes in favorite acts. Such a treat as this may never be offered in Philadelphia again, and we expect to see the Academy packed to-night. The Japs and Arabs perform in Trenton to-morrow evening.

LINEN DUSTERS, LARGE ASSORTMENT, *different styles, impervious to dust, fitting neatly at the neck. Selling at reduced prices to close out stock.*
Half way between Fifth and Sixth streets. } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, No. 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
And No. 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.
☞ *All kinds of Summer Clothing selling off to close out stock, at very low prices.*

HANDSOME ENGRAVINGS AT LESS THAN RETAIL PRICE.—Those who are in want of fine steel-plate engravings with which to decorate their parlors and drawing-rooms, should by all means examine the handsome specimens, some seven or eight in number, which are given to those who purchase stock in aid of the Riverside Institute. These pictures are classed as one, two, three, four, and five-dollar engravings. The stock is sold at one dollar per share, a single share securing the one-dollar engraving, two shares the two-dollar engraving, and so on. Each engraving, at retail, could not be purchased for less than 50 per cent. more than it really costs those who purchase stock, and other pictures in this way. In addition to this, each share of stock guarantees one present in the great distribution to come off hereafter. One of these presents is worth as high as $40,000, another $20,000, a third $10,000, and so on, footing up an aggregate of $300,000 worth of presents, which will be distributed among the stockholders, each share held securing one present, as there are to be no blanks whatever. The engravings are on exhibition at the principal office, No. 1225 Chesnut street.

SUMMER WEATHER.—The hot, sultry month of August is now upon us. The season when sickness is more fatal than at any other time. When the body is relaxed, and nature can do least to recuperate its exhausted strength. At this time we require to guard, with more than usual care, against the attacks of the great enemy—disease—by fortifying the system with HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS—the most wonderful tonic in the world. A tonic endorsed as a pure, harmless, and effective FAMILY MEDICINE by millions of human beings who have thoroughly tested it and found immediate relief. By its aid the appetite is at once increased; digestion recovers its healthy tone; the vital forces are invigorated, and new life infused into the system. The weak, debilitated, and nervous victims awake to a feeling of true enjoyment, and life, once a burthen, becomes a source of pleasure.

Beware of the pernicious alcoholic preparations, purporting to be tonics and stomachics, puffed up daily in the newspapers! Let them alone!

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS
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HOSTETTER'S BITTERS has a permanent reputation, which is rapidly increasing as the years go by. All others are but mushrooms of the hour, and die off as quickly as they spring into existence.

SIX P's.—Poets—Painters—Preachers—Players—Printers, and Politicians—all suffer from Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Loss of Appetite, Liver Complaints, and all diseases which they may *cure* or *prevent* by the use of Plantation Bitters. If those sufferers took these Bitters, the Poetry would be purer, the Paintings grander, the Sermons livelier, the Acting truer, the Printing neater, and the Politics honester. This splendid tonic invigorates the system, and enables the brain to work healthily.

Perhaps no article was ever so well endorsed by all who have used it.

MAGNOLIA WATER.—A delightful toilet article—superior to Cologne, and at half the price.

A MISERABLE LIFE IS LED BY THE DYSPEPTIC, for his complaint not only prostrates the body, but produces a gloomy state of mind and an irritable disposition. While many articles are recommended as curatives of this disease, none have met with the success which has attended the use of DR. JAYNE'S ALTERATIVE, in connection with JAYNE'S SANATIVE PILLS. The Alterative purifies the blood, gives strength to the digestive organs, and imparts a healthy tone to the system: the Sanative Pills change the vitiated secretions of the stomach and liver, and stimulate these organs to healthy action. By the combined action of these remedies, many radical cures have been effected, and they are therefore confidently offered to the afflicted. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

THOSE WHO HAVE TRIED IT, say that the Clothing purchased at Charles Stokes & Co's., under the Continental, is the cheapest, *because the best*, of any clothing they ever possessed. All can ascertain this fact at a very small expense by purchasing as above.

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SHADE AND CURTAIN STORE.—A very elegant assortment of new Shades, new designs, new tints, to be sold at the lowest prices, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.
Window Shades One Dollar, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

LYONS' MAGNETIC INSECT POWDER, for killing Fleas, Moths, Roaches, and Bugs. The original and only sure article. Sold by all respectable dealers.

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The White Duck Vests,
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The Alpaca Coats,
The Drap d'Ete Sacks,
The Short Duck Sacks,
The Linen Dust Coats,
The Light Cassimere Suits
The Skeleton Sacks,
Are all popular at this time, because they are just the thing for this hot weather. Our styles are as elegant as in any custom establishment. Our prices are so low, people buy with great satisfaction.
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MARRIED.

THOMAS—QUINN.—On August 2, 1867, by Recorder Joseph Eisen, REESE D. THOMAS and MARY QUINN, both of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa. No cards.

WACK—HARRISON.—On the 2d instant, by Rev E. T. Kenney, BENJAMIN B. WACK, of Chester county, to HANNAH HARRISON, of Delaware county, Pa.

DIED.

ALLEN.—On the 3d instant, DAVID WILSON, son of John A. and Elizabeth Allen, aged 18 years 10 months and 17 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 1012 Parker street, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment at Lafayette Cemetery.

BURK.—On the 4th instant, MARY BURK, aged 58 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, Owen Nolen, Fawn avenue (Fawn street, below Oxford), on Tuesday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

DEVLIN.—On the 4th instant, Mr. FRANCIS DEVLIN, aged 63 years.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1429 Philip street, on Tuesday morning at 8½ o'clock.

HIENERWALD.—August 4, ROSA JANE, only daughter of Louis and Mary Hienerwald, in the 5th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her parents, No. 231 Dock street, on Wednesday afternoon at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Monument Cemetery.

KNIGHT.—On the 4th instant, MARY KNIGHT, aged 67 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her brother-in-law, Mr. William Stockman, No. 1840 N. Front street, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock, without further notice. To proceed to Odd Fellows' Cemetery.

MARKS.—On the 3d instant, BABETH MARKS, aged 50 years.

Her relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 225 Brown street, on Wednesday, the 7th instant, at 1 o'clock.

MOFFIT.—On the 4th instant, JOHN MOFFIT, in the 84th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son-in-law, James Irwin, No. 2015 N. Front street, on Tuesday afternoon, the 6th instant, at 4 o'clock. To proceed to Franklin Cemetery.

REINBOTH.—On the 3d instant, Mrs. ELIZA REINBOTH, in the 76th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral services, on next Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the residence of her son, J. D. Reinboth, No. 414 Cooper street, Camden, N. J.

RICHARDS.—On the 2d instant, JOHN RICHARDS, in the 73d year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 451 N. Eighth street, on Tuesday morning next at 10 o'clock.

THOMAS.—On the 3d instant, CHARLES J., son of Lydia W. and James M. Thomas, in the 4th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 1510 N. Thirteenth street, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'clock.

WENTZ.—Suddenly, on the 2d instant, GEORGE L. WENTZ.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Abington, on Tuesday, the 6th instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. Carriages will meet the 8:45 train at Abington Station, North Pennsylvania Railroad.

THE SIFTING FLOUR SCOOP IS CONVENIENT, because you scoop up the flour with it, and then holding it over your pan, by revolving the handle it is sifted into it. For sale, with Sieves and other styles of Sifters, by TRUMAN & SHAW,
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THIRD EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS P. M.

The Attempts to Delay Reconstruction by the Southern Leaders.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 5.

The reports to-day from the South show that the election in Tennessee has had a profound effect. The leading men in the South now openly oppose the proposed conventions authorized by the Reconstruction acts of Congress. They boldly assert that Sheridan, Pope, and Sickles will shortly be replaced by more conservative men, and advise the whites to keep aloof from the "Nigger State Conventions" as they are called. The Union men still have confidence in Grant. They look to him to curb the President by the authority conferred in the extra session bill, and would feel greatly disheartened if the Generals named are to be removed.

The difficulties at the White House, of which I spoke on Saturday, seem to be augmenting. General Grant stands firm in his opposition to the removal of Sheridan, and in this position he is supported by Stanton, Butler, Washburne, and all of the leading Republicans now here.

Attorney-General Stanbery is expected here to-morrow, and the whole question at issue will be thoroughly considered in the Cabinet. It is rumored that General Grant and Chief Justice Chase have been invited to attend the Cabinet meeting, probably for the purpose of expressing their views in a formal manner.

The President's Southern friends are very anxious to have the whole matter pressed to an issue at all hazards, and they are consulting with Johnson almost constantly.

Mr. Stanton's friends say that he is of the opinion that any further delay in reconstructing the Southern States will deprive them of representation in Congress until 1870, and perhaps later. N. J. W.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Second Edition.

The testimony of Callenbach's finding the gun; of Thompson, who testified to Harold's bringing two guns to his house, saying that he expected John Surratt; and the testimony of Morton, corroborative of Thompson, were read.

At this time Mr. Pierrepont said that Harold's excuse was that he was going to the Patuxent to shoot ducks, and it would be perceived that he and the others always had some excuse. Now we see how the guns came to Lloyd. Surratt concealed the guns. After the assassination Harold got the guns, and when Booth was killed they were taken from his possession. The defense have asked the prosecution to connect the circumstances, and he (Mr. Pierrepont) thought this about the guns had been connected. How did Mrs. Surratt know about the guns? She was not there when Harold took them or when Surratt held them.

How did she find it out on that day of the murder, when she took the glass there, that the guns and the glass would be wanted that night? How did she know of the concealment but from her son? Did Mr. Watson, who was called here by the defense, said he believed Mrs. Surratt was guilty, and he believed so yet, and he was about to say he was satisfied from the evidence when he was stopped by Mr. Merrick. Mrs. Surratt could not get the information from any one but her own son, a full grown man, who had secreted the guns. The opinion must be that of Mr. Watson—that all were guilty—Harold, Mrs. Surratt, and all the knowledge of secreting the guns came from none but the prisoner. Justice Piles, of Prince George's, testifies that John Surratt came there to him to have some paper signed. (Piles' testimony was here read.) What these papers were we don't know, but they mean something, or the papers would have been explained.

The testimony of David Barry was read. This witness brought the horses back that Surratt took to Port Tobacco after the latter had taken Mrs. Slater down to get her across the river. Mr. Barry had two sons in the Rebel army, but he told the truth, and connected Surratt with the conspiracy.

Rebel though he was he told the truth. All men of honor will tell the truth. It is the coward who is afraid to do his duty. It is the innocent who is bold as a lion. A brave man always tells the truth, and he (Mr. Pierrepont) would be willing to submit the case to twelve brave Confederate prisoners.

We come now to the testimony of Mr. Smart, who was a reluctant witness. Whether he was terrified by Mr. Merrick's saying he was after him with a sharp stick or not, he (Mr. Pierrepont) did not know; but he was certain the witness was either terrified or reluctant, because there was difficulty in getting him here. When we did get him on the stand, he testified in a very reluctant and evasive manner. Surratt tells Mr. Smart in January or February that if the Yankees knew what he was doing, they would stretch his neck. What did he mean?

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Stocks excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 99⅝; Reading, 103⅝; Canton Company, 48; Erie, 50⅛; Cleveland and Toledo, 103⅝; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 122⅝; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 92⅝; Michigan Central, 109⅛; Michigan Southern, 78⅛; New York Central, 102⅝; Illinois Central, 124; Cumberland preferred, 30¼; Virginia 6s, 56; Missouri 6s, 103⅝; Hudson River, 119⅝; Five-twenties, 1862, 112½; do. of 1864, 109⅝; do. of 1865, 110; do. new issue, 108⅝; Ten-forties, 102⅛; Seven-thirties, 107⅜; Money, 5 per cent. Sterling 9¾@10¼. Gold, 140⅞.

NEW YORK, August 5.—Cotton quiet but firm, at 28½c. Flour dull; sales of 5500 bbls.; State, $9 25@10 80; Ohio, $9 15@12; Western, $9 25@11 80; Southern, $12@15 50. Wheat dull, and declining. Corn active and excited, at a decline of 2@3c; sales of 200,000 bushels. Oats heavy. Beef steady. New Mess Pork, $22 95@23. Lard quiet. Whisky dull.

SAFE BLOWN OPEN.—Emergencies cause burglars to work with whatever they can lay hands on. Where an operation is intended, everything essential to its success is prepared beforehand; but in a great number of instances a burglary is almost the result of a moment's deliberation, and the individuals engaged in it work upon the "sledge-hammer or crowbar principle," knocking off hinges, smashing locks, using any means to remove the thin coats of iron, the outer covering of the door, so as to reach the locks. About one o'clock on Sunday morning a burglar effected an entrance into Mr. Thomas Hague's store, No. 975 North Second street, through a rear door. With burglar's tools he managed to destroy the lock, and tear out a portion of the door, forcing an aperture. Powder was inserted and the door blown open, but the noise was so great that the depredator was glad to get off in safety. Three years ago Mr. Hague had a large safe pretty well demolished on the "sledge-hammer" principle, with locks and knobs and hinges broken off. But that burglar, too, fearing discovery, made off without any booty.

Additional Ship News.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.
Schr J. L. Maivy, Russell, Hyannis, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr Ethan Allen, Blake, Salem, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Eri, Sprague, Boston, Lehigh Nav. Coal Co.
Schr E. G. Irwin, Atkins, Quincy Point, Rommell & Hunter.
Schr Potomac, Eldridge, Washington, Pennsylvania Gas Coal Co.
Schr Athlete, Cozzens, Digby, J. E. Bazley & Co.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Aug. 5.—Arrived, steamship Chicago, from Liverpool, with dates to the 23d ult.

FORTRESS MONROE, August 5.—The schr Wide World, from New York, for Jacksonville, in ballast, has arrived in Norfolk in distress, having encountered, on the 1st inst., a heavy easterly gale, when 70 miles south of Hatteras.

The German Singers.

The delegations representing the various German vocal and musical organizations of this city and vicinity, who were engaged in the late Philadelphia Saengerfest, held a convention at the Germania Assembly Rooms to wind up the affairs of the organization. Mr. Steffen presided, and an appropriation of two hundred dollars was made, to be presented to the musical leader of the singers, Mr. Agricol Paur, who by his untiring efforts during fifteen rehearsals has succeeded in training the singers to such an extent that most of the prizes for the prize singing at Philadelphia were carried off by New York societies. Arrangements were made for a grand singer picnic on the 23d of September, for the benefit of the family of Mr. Hager, a member of the Mozart Verein, who died from injuries sustained at the hands of a gang of rowdies, during a picnic on Long Island. A committee was appointed for that purpose. The Finance Committee reported that the expenses of the organization, in preparing for the late Saengrfest, amounted to $2501 63; the receipts were only $1429 75, leaving a deficit of $71 88; $901 were paid for an orchestra, which accompanied the New York societies to Philadelphia, and the expenses since the Philadelphia Saengerfest amounted to $587 95. The organization, which two years ago was established solely for the Tenth General Saengerfest, will be dissolved, but, in accordance with a resolution passed at the Philadelphia Fest Convention, a convention of the singing societies of this city and vicinity will be convened in a fortnight for the purpose of electing five delegates to a Congress of New York, Baltimore, and Philadelphia, in October, for the purpose of establishing a Union of the German Musical and Vocal Societies of the Eastern States, and to prepare a constitution for the government of the same.—*N. Y. Times.*

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Government Bricklayers on the Strike—Several Journeymen Assaulted by the Strikers—Ten Disabled from Work, Etc., Etc.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, August 5.—Some time since the bricklayers employed upon the Treasury extension struck for eight hours' work only to the day. On Saturday the Government refused to accede to the request, and brought bricklayers here from other cities to take the place of the strikers. The bricklayers here have attempted to compel the outside bricklayers to quit work, and several scenes of violence have occurred in consequence.

Last week several of the striking bricklayers were arrested for assault and battery upon the Treasury bricklayers, some ten of whom were disabled from work in consequence of these assaults. A large police force is now stationed about the Treasury building to preserve order, and the bricklayers employed there have received permission to arm themselves to resist assault.

Trial of John H. Surratt.

Continued from the Third Edition.

Did he think they would stretch his neck because he lived in Washington, or because he was conscious of the conspiracy in which he was engaged? Why did not the counsel bring out why Surratt was fearful that his neck would be stretched? The crime could not be kept secret. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," and Surratt realized of what he was guilty, and this realization, ever present with him, made him give utterance to the remark about the stretching of his neck. One of these witnesses

THE MONEY OF THE UNITED STATES.

AMONG THE GREENBACKS.

BY A. D. RICHARDSON.

WASHINGTON, August 3.—Money—who will write its history? It embraces in hundreds of forms the product of mine, forest, field, and factory. It is comprehensive as a cyclopædia and fascinating as a romance.

The currency of barbarism is rude and various. We know next to nothing of that early, semi-civilized American race whose very name has perished, though our valleys and prairies once teemed with its living millions. Their stone cities in Arizona and New Mexico, their ten thousand earth monuments in the Mississippi Valley, crumble daily under the tooth of Time and razure of Oblivion. But their money, and that of the Indians who succeeded them, usually in rudely ornamented disks shaped like our coin, comprised bone, shell, coal, terra cotta, mica, lead, iron, copper, gold, agate, pearl, jasper, chalcedony, and cornelian.

Our great New Almaden quicksilver mine was known to Aboriginals as "the Cave of Red Earth." The crude cinnebar (of which vermilion is made) passed among them as currency, and was precious for painting their dusky cheeks.

On the Pacific, red men bartered their choicest otter robes for a string of blue beads; on the Atlantic they sold half a State for a belt of wampum. They drove out the mound-builders to the Southwest. Now, in turn, we exterminate *them* as the whirligig of Time brings in his revenges.

The wealth of earliest civilization is flocks and herds; hence our adjective "pecuniary," from *pecus*—"cattle." Homer mentions that the armor of Diomed cost but nine oxen, while the lavish Glaucus paid a hundred for his. Britons, at the Norman invasion, had two kinds of money, which they classed as "dead" and "living." The first comprised gold, brass, tin, and iron; the second, cattle and *slaves*. Our Southrons thrived upon "living" currency till they fired upon Sumter and broke their bank.

One step in advance was leather, the money of the Carthagenians. A few thousands in one-dollar notes of sole-leather must have required a warehouse for storage and a ship for transportation. Was the office-seeker of Carthage as eager to become Superintendent of the Public Tannery as ours is to be Director of the National Mint? Nails passed as money in Scotland; salt in Abyssinia; dried fish in Ireland; and mulberry bark in "the far Cathay." The latter, in circular pieces, bore the stamp of the sovereign; to counterfeit or refuse it was death.

On the Pacific coast, thirty years ago, hides were cash, and known as "California bank notes." In Oregon, wheat was legal tender at $1 per bushel. New settlements grow so fast that the little money brought by immigrants is soon exhausted, compelling the use of some local substitute. In Massachusetts, until 1648, corn, live stock, wampum, and musket balls were all legalized currency. The bullets were required to be "full-bore," and passed for one penny each. Of wampum, four beads were a penny. No one was compelled to receive either in sums exceeding twelve pence. California, Oregon, Utah, and Colorado had their native gold, coined for convenience in private mints. Cincinnati adopted raccoon skins; St. Louis, furs; other Western colonies land warrants; and old Virginia, tobacco, which pioneer planter wisely invested in the purchase of wives.

Indian traders, at their forts in the far West, used to buy the best buffalo robes for two cups of sugar. Now, robes are cheaper in New York than on the great plains. Texan traders afforded a striking illustration of the way civilization traffics with barbarism. They put the furs and skins of the savage into one scale, and their own muscle into the other, asserting that the white man's hand weighs half a pound! They exchanged, ounce for ounce, those strips of shining copper, with which the Indian delights to encircle wrist and ankle, for gold, silver, and emerald ornaments and sacred vessels, of which Mexican churches had been despoiled. But in the long run the Comanche usually avenged with the scalping-knife his wrongs at the weighing-beam.

Precious metals as money are older than history. Two thousand years before Christ, Abraham, the Chaldean shepherd, whose children have never lost his faith nor his thrift through a hundred and fourteen generations, returned from Egypt, "very rich in cattle, in silver, and in gold." Afterwards, says the Biblical record, he bought the cave of Machpelah—where his bones where to rest beside those of Sarah, the wife of his youth—for "four hundred shekels of silver, *current money with the merchant*." The Catholic version has it, "common, current money." The shekel was about 60 cents of our gold. It was weighed, not counted; for there were no mints in those days.

Herodotus asserts that coinage originated with the Lydians. The world's coins, since, have been like leaves of autumn. Most are extinct; but the British Museum preserves more than a hundred and twenty thousand varieties. The Paris collection is still greater, and increased by two or three thousand every year. Our country has no large public accumulation; but the Cabinet of the Philadelphia Mint contains many worth studying. Its medallion memorials of Washington number 216; though not one I believe representing him in battle. It embraces many antique specimens. Here are the self-same coins which pious ancients placed between the cold lips of their dead to pay old Charon for ferriage over the Styx. Here is that very image and superscription of Cæsar which the Judæan Carpenter pointed out to the fishermen and tent-makers following him. Here are faces of rulers and captains down to our day from Alexander of Macedon, and the mightiest Julius who bestrode this narrow world like a Colossus.

The courteous officer now at the head of the Mint, in response to my questions, states the interesting features of this collection so clearly and succinctly, that I take the liberty of giving his entire letter:—

MINT OF THE UNITED STATES, PHILADELPHIA, July 23.—SIR:—Your inquiries have given occasion to a fresh enumeration of our cabinet coins, with the following results:—

AMERICAN—Regular United States coinage	657	
Colonial, Experimental, and Gold-region issues	180	837
FOREIGN—Modern: Coins in the Roman character, including Central and South America, and Europe (except Turkey and West Indies)		2403
ORIENTAL—Coins of Asia, and European Turkey, in Arabic and other characters, including China and Japan, and the mediæval Cufic and Caliphate, also Northern Africa		420
ANTIQUE—Roman, down to the end of the Byzantine Empire		823
ANTIQUE—Greek, including Syriac, Egyptian, Bactrian, and Sassanian		290
MISCELLANEOUS		122
Total of coins		4900
MEDALS—United States National (bronze)	149	
Medals and Medalets of Washington	216	
Miscellaneous (gold, silver, bronze)	419	784
Whole number of pieces		5684

It should be observed that we do not collect the petty medalets known as "store-cards, political tokens," etc. We aim not at *numbers* but *words*; and especially to give the observer an idea of the currency of all nations, in all ages.

One item of inquiry is as to "the supposed dates of some of the oldest."

This collection ascends as high into antiquity as any other. We may mention three pieces dating quite back to the origin of the practice of coining in their respective countries:—

1. The silver coin of Ægina, a Greek island, is generally estimated as having been coined seven centuries before the Christian era. We call ours 2300 years old. The tetradrachm of Athens is farther down, perhaps two centuries.

2. The golden daric of Persia, coined by Darius, but which one of that name is uncertain. Its age is doubtless 2350 years.

3. The bronze *triens* (one-third of the *as* or Roman pound) of the young republic of Rome, is about the same age as the daric.

A couple of centuries farther down the dates become more definite. Generally a scope of a few years must be allowed; but in some cases the exact year of coinage can be ascertained.

The question, "How many varieties, counting the different dies, of American public coins, have circulated?" probably cannot be answered by anybody; certainly no two answers would be anywhere near alike. The subject has been faithfully studied and largely written upon, and yet much remains uncertain. Collectors often make a trivial variation the ground of adding to the number. We are entirely unable to give an answer on this point.

Respectfully yours, etc.,

H. R. LINDERMAN, Director of the Mint.

American money-coins must have numbered nearly 1000. The earliest was a brass penny, struck in the Bermudas in 1612 for the Virginia colony. In William and Mary's reign copper pennies made in London for our Northern and Southern settlements bore the mottoes:—"God preserve New England!" "God preserve Carolina and the Lords Proprietors!" Massachusetts authorized silver coinage in 1652, and other colonies soon after.

In 1786 Congress adopted our present system, from the $10 piece down. It originated with Thomas Jefferson, that many-sided man—born of aristocracy, yet an incarnate democrat—reared in the wilderness, yet graced with every accomplishment—interested alike in natural science, farming, music, architecture, and government—designing the Capitol of his native State, adding half our present territory to the Union, and leaving for his monument the proud record:—"Founder of the University of Virginia, author of the Statute of Religious Freedom and the Declaration of Independence."

"Mill" was from the Latin *mille*, one thousandth of a dollar; "cent" from *centum*—one-hundredth; "dime" (formerly written disme) from *decem*—one-tenth; "dollar" from the German *dahler*, or thaler, and "eagle" from our chosen bird. We selected an American species; but the eagle had already figured in old mythologies, Roman, Greek, Hindoo, and Scandinavian, and on many a martial standard from the Etruscans to the Poles. Franklin always cavilled at it as our national emblem, on the ground that this thief and pirate of the air subsists by preying upon the defenseless. The fathers long debated whether to adopt the eagle or the rattlesnake. In favor of the latter they plausibly urged that he never attacks until molested, and never strikes without giving his enemy fair warning. Upon early devices he occupies the place of honor, sometimes with the significant inscription:—"Don't tread on me!" A Continental note even represents him as giving the death-stroke to an attacking eagle. Modern days reverse the picture. Now the official seals of Mexico and New Mexico both exhibit the dishonored reptile in the clutches of the victorious bird.

Our first Federal coin—one cent, struck in New Haven—bore the wholesome injunction: "Mind your own business!" There is a legend, "interesting if true," that when Washington saw his face upon the earliest silver dollar, he peremptorily ordered the dies to be destroyed. Cents and half dollars of 1791-92 still bear his profile. The first head of Liberty on our coin bore the features of Martha Washington.

"Bank" we get from *banco*, a bench; because in Italian towns Jewish money-lenders, in the yellow bonnets which law compelled them to wear, used to drive their hard bargains upon long wooden seats in the market-places. The Bank of Venice, the first in Europe, was established in 1171, to aid Governments in raising funds for the Crusades. It was a monetary Methuselah, and flourished for more than six hundred years. Its earliest paying-teller, perhaps, counted out shining florins to Richard the Lion-Hearted. Its latest may have cashed a draft for John Quincy Adams. There, "Signor Antonio" must have kept his account; and the bank's refusal to discount his little note—the mere bagatelle of three thousand ducats for ninety days—is shrouded in mystery. Possibly "Shylock," and old Tubal, that wealthy Hebrew of his tribe, had been fomenting a panic about him. Shakespeare avers that the merchant was good; but then the poet was no money-lender. In *Hamlet* he even offers to advance a thousand pounds to the ghost, without an indorser—a security unknown to Wall street, and doubtless to the Rialto.

At last the Bank of Venice fitly fell, with the hundred-isled city. It was overthrown when that gorgeous Queen of the Adriatic yielded her crown to the revolutionary armies of France. The Bank of England was founded during a French war in 1694 to aid William and Mary, who had been paying 40 per cent. a year for loans. Both our old United States Banks—like our present National system—were also born of disorders which war had produced in Government finances.

It required a cart and a yoke of oxen to haul $100 of the iron money of Lycurgus. Now, the boyish messenger of a National bank skips down Broadway with a million of currency in his little sack. And Samuel Rogers, banker and poet, had a note for one million pounds sterling framed and hung in his parlor. Why did he not sing the Pleasures of Possession rather than the "Pleasures of Memory?"

In the Congressional Library is a rare old scrap-book filled with antique specimens of American paper currency. They number 260, though few of the early issues are there, and none come down to the adoption of the Constitution. A full collection until now would probably reach 10,000 notes, public and private. The earliest simply bears the words:—"One Penny. Massachusetts. June, 1722." It has no signature, and its execution would not serve us for the label of a match-box. Then follow issues of the other colonies. New Jersey notes, authorized in 1728, were engraved by one Benjamin Franklin, then a journeyman printer of 22. He also fashioned a hand-press for striking them off. That runaway Boston apprentice—that leather-aproned Philadelphia editor—mechanic and diplomat—jester and statesman—trader, inventor, patriot, philosopher, philanthropist—how his name is written all over our colonial and Revolutionary history!

The rude devices of that era represent shaky crowns; ships building upon stocks infirm of purpose; white men and Indians, cheated of feature by dissembling engraver, sent into this printing world scarce half made up. In '76 the name of "His Gracious Majesty King George the Third" suddenly disappears, and pounds and shillings change to dollars and cents. A Georgia note promises to pay $30 within twelve months, out of "moneys arising from the sale of forfeited estates." Does that mean confiscation?

Continental bills bear sundry intimations that the mother country wages a hopeless war: a wild boar running at the point of a spear; a hand grasping brambles and the like. Some are ingeniously printed in colors. A few are counterfeits, and altered. Dingy old notes, creased, mutilated, soiled, they are still "filthy," but no longer "lucre." Bits of coarse, worthless paper now! Yet men schemed, and toiled, and wore out lives, and committed crimes to get them! And others endured, and suffered, and died for want of them.

Similar reflections will move the long-prophesied New Zealand archæologist. All day he shall stand on the never-finished Washington Monument, to sketch the ruins of Willard's Hotel. But at night, by his camp-fire on Pennsylvania avenue, he will scan with sentimental eye the great scrap-book of *our* paper currency. Remembering the gorgeous notes of the one hundred and fifteenth National Bank at Auckland that line his pocket-book, he will wonder at the rude art which stamped the heads of Chase and Fessenden, McCulloch and Spinner, on these plain, tattered, antique bills and bonds of the year of grace 1867. And on getting home from his explorations he will rush to the library of the New Zealand Antiquarian Society, and hunt the well-thumbed files of the *Tribune* for the only authentic record of their history. It runs in this wise:—

In 1861 our first greenbacks were printed by the New York Bank Note Companies, and Treasurer and Register signed them here with their own proper hands. But the infant army, that financial "Oliver Twist," was always clamoring for "More." Spinner was no Briareus, the hundred-handed, and Chittenden could not devote more than twenty-four hours a day to his own autographs. So Congress authorized them to sign by proxy. Then the issue grew till seventy clerks, at $1200 a year, were kept busy in writing their own in lieu of these officers' names. But so many different hands destroyed all the value of signatures. They were no more protection against fraud than the type (make it large and leaded, O Autocrat of the Sanctum!) in which this discursive letter is printed. And the Secretary knitted his broad brow in sore perplexity.

There was a keen-eyed Superintendent of Constructing the Public Buildings, named S. M. Clark. A Vermont Yankee, and true to his nativity, he had done a little of everything, and could make anything. Just now he was at leisure; the nation needed no new edifices till arms should decide whether it was a nation. He proposed *fac-similes* of the signatures, and also of the Treasury seal, to be engraved and printed on the notes in peculiar ink, and by a peculiar process. Chase, under sanction of Congress, adopted the suggestion. Then Spinner *was* the hundred-handed. He could sign with a rapidity limited only by the capacity of lightning presses.

Notes came to the Department in sheets of four each. Seventy-five girls, every one armed with her shears, trimmed and separated them by hand. Clark, the revolutionist, declared this ought to be done by machinery, and, more to the point, that he could make the machines himself. Fogies pooh-poohed. Cut bank notes apart, and trim their edges by steam? Utterly impossible! Besides, it would be too expensive, and would take bread from these worthy women. But the Secretary said "Go ahead;" so the Yankee coaxed his brain, and burned the midnight oil. In two months he brought in two trial machines, worked by a crank. The clerk to whom they were referred inspected and reported them failures. So Chase ordered them removed from the building. But what inventor ever acquiesced in the slaughter of his own progeny? This one implored the Secretary, "Come and examine for yourself!"

Chase did examine, and found that these marvellous automata, with cunning fingers of steel, not only did the work perfectly, but reduced its cost more than four-fifths. He instantly rescinded the order, placed Clark in charge of the cutting and trimming, and assigned him rooms for the purpose. That was the origin of the Printing and Engraving Bureau of the Treasury Department. On the 29th of August, 1862, Mr. Clark began, assisted by one man and four women. Now his Bureau has 21 subordinate superintendents, nearly 600 employés, occupies 74 rooms, and has turned out sixty millions of dollars in a single day.

But it has fought for every step. It would have perished long ago, had it not adopted the principles of the Prize Ring, and struck out vigorously from the shoulder. Its very existence is a vindication of the noble art of self-defense. It had to encounter the prejudice against Government's engaging in any sort of manufactures—usually just, for the more employés, jobs, patronage, the more corruption. This case was exceptional. The Treasurer could not go into open market for his engraving and printing. The Bank Note Companies—then but two, now three—were gigantic monopolies. They made the paper money of North and South America. They offered no competition. There was work for both; they charged their own prices, and would not underbid each other.

Greenbacks proved a Golconda to them. Shares, below par, rose to high premiums. One made dividends of 30 per cent. a year, on its immense nominal capital of $1,250,000. In all, Government has paid these three companies over $3,000,000. But every piece of work done in Washington was so much taken from their receipts. Hence, arrayed against the Bureau was this gigantic money-power, working in a hundred ways—on the floor of Congress, in the Departments, on Wall street, and through the printing press. In its favor was only the less zealous aid springing from the belief that it served the public interest.

The currency required the very choicest execution. Tolerable bank-note engravers abound; but of first-class workmen there are less than 20 in the United States. The companies employed them all, binding them by long contracts, and the moment a new one arrived from abroad, pouncing on him like a hawk. Once Clark posted over to New York, to see a skilful designer from England by special appointment. He found that officers of the leading bank-note company had preceded him by a few minutes at the place of meeting, and with an unusual salary had secured his man.

The President of another corporation brought written charges against Clark's character. A Congressional committee investigated and declared them wholly unsupported by proof. The companies refused to give up the dies and plates for printing here. Once this controversy waxed so warm that they packed them for sending abroad, lest the Secretary should obtain them by process of law.

The New York companies still print the greenbacks and the issues of the National Banks. But this competition has brought down their charges for engraving 75 per cent. and for printing 50 per cent. below what the Government paid them in '62. The work could readily be done here, but there are 1700 National Banks. Were the printing transferred now, if any spurious notes from the genuine plates should get in circulation, a question might arise as to whether they were tampered with while in the custody of the companies or of the Department. The Comptroller of the Currency declines that responsibility. So they are printed in New York, and expressed here, to be separated, trimmed, numbered, and stamped with the Treasury seal. One package upon arrival proved to contain $8000 more than it was marked and invoiced. Long the company stoutly denied the mistake, but at last owned up. Another package contained an excess of $100,000, but that error was speedily acknowledged.

Clark's Bureau, besides finishing these notes, engraves and prints all our bonds, coupons, fractional currency, and Internal Revenue stamps for cigars and beer barrels; does the general printing of the Treasury Department, and manufactures its wrapping paper and envelopes. It is in contemplation to make bank-note paper also. For this purpose the lightest, finest fabric is best—just as a silk handkerchief will stand more wear and tear than a coarse napkin.

The Post Office Department (chief, Alexander W. Randall, of Wisconsin), contains a room boldly labelled, "Depredation Office." It is devoted, not to committing depredations, as the inscription might signify, but to investigating them. So the Treasury has one branch over which might be written, "Counterfeiting Office." Most spurious plates, sooner or later, find their way here. A large detective force is employed in ferreting out counterfeiters. These have ramifications all over the Union. They are chiefly ensnared through their own confederates, ever ready, for a consideration, to betray them, and falsify the proverb of "honor among thieves." Hundreds are sent to Penitentiaries yearly; but they find it easy to get pardoned out.

When a counterfeit is presented at the Bank of England, the gold is instantly paid for it. If it comes from some known person he is only asked where he got it. If from a stranger the cashier signals to his detective, always in waiting, and the officer follows secretly. Before many hours the bank is in possession of the stranger's biography. The offender, once arrested, is likely to be tried, convicted, and sentenced within two days; wherefore Great Britain is not an inviting field for that branch of industry.

American counterfeiters are thoroughly organized, and adopt the great national principle—division of labor. They have classes quite separate and distinct, for engraving, printing, signing, and putting in circulation. The latter issue circulars to known dealers all over the country, offering the "queer" (their flash term for counterfeit money) usually at about thirty cents on the dollar. They have their spy system, too, and look out sharply for officers. Lately a detective mailed $10 to the address given in one of these circulars, asking the return of its value in "queer." The vigilant counterfeiter, penetrating the disguise, replied that he did not sell to stool pigeons, but yet felt bound in common courtesy to retain the officer's little contribution to his exchequer! The discomfited detective now shakes his head, and sighs with Juliet:—"Too early seen unknown and known too late." But the facetious scoundrel gleefully apostrophizes his unlooked-for "Ten":—

"Green be the back upon thee,
Friend of my better days!"

—*N. Y. Tribune.*

COPARTNERSHIPS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE partnership lately subsisting between JAMES C. ROBERTS, JONATHAN B. ROBERTS, and JOHN R. KIPLE, under the firm of JONATHAN B. ROBERTS & CO., was dissolved on (this) the 20th day of July, 1867. All debts owing to the said partnership are to be received by the said JAMES C. ROBERTS, and all demands on the said partnership are to be presented to him for payment.

JAMES C. ROBERTS.
J. B. ROBERTS.
JOHN R. KIPLE.

7 20 6t*

FOR SALE.

GERMANTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE CHEAP.—House, 11 rooms, newly papered, and painted; gas, hot and cold water; location high and well shaded; lot 30 by 110 feet. Terms easy. Immediate possession. Apply at WILSON'S Tea Warehouse, No. 236 CHESNUT Street. 6 14

WANTS.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secresy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's

"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."

For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."

Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address

P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21 PHILADELPHIA.

WANTED—FOR THE U. S. MARINE Corps, able-bodied MEN. Recruits must be able-bodied, young, unmarried men. They will be employed in the Government Navy-yards and in Ships of War on foreign stations. For further information apply to

JAMES LEWIS,
Captain and Recruiting Officer,
4 19 fmw tf No. 311 S. FRONT Street.

FERTILIZERS.

AMMONIATED PHOSPHATE,

AN UNSURPASSED FERTILIZER

For Wheat, Corn, Oats Potatoes, Grass, the Vegetable Garden, Fruit Trees, Grape Vines, Etc. Etc.

This Fertilizer contains Ground Bone and the best Fertilizing Salts.

Price $60 per ton of 2000 pounds. For sale by the manufacturers,

WILLIAM ELLIS & CO., Chemists,
1 28mwf No. 724 MARKET Street.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LECTURES.—A NEW COURSE OF LECtures is being delivered at the NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY, embracing the subjects:—"How to Live and what to Live for.—Youth, Maturity and Old Age.—Manhood generally Reviewed.—The Causes of Indigestion, Flatulence, and Nervous Diseases accounted for.—Marriage philosophically considered," etc.

Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties, unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing—"SECRETARY, NEW YORK MUSEUM OF ANATOMY AND SCIENCE, No. 618 BROADWAY, NEW YORK."

5 24 1mw 3m*

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PAINTING.

THOMAS A. FAHY,
HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTER,
(Late Fahy & Bro.)
No. 31 North THIRD Street,
Above Market.

OLD BRICK FRONTS done up, and made to look equal to the finest press brick. Samples at the shop. City and country trade solicited. All orders by Post promptly attended to. 4 19 fmw

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL MARX & CO.

NO. 132 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 3 19mwf

912 ARCH STREET.—GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, BRONZE STATUARY, ETC.—VANKIRK & CO. would respectfully direct the attention of their friends and the public generally, to their large and elegant assortment of GAS FIXTURES, CHANDELIERS, and ORNAMENTAL BRONZE WARES. Those wishing handsome and thoroughly made Goods, at very reasonable prices, will find it to their advantage to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.

N. B.—Soiled or tarnished fixtures refinished with special care and at reasonable prices.

VANKIRK & CO.
2 2 6m

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AMERICAN WATCHES.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

ASKS ATTENTION TO HIS
VARIED AND EXTENSIVE STOCK
OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
AND
SILVER-WARE.

Customers may be assured that none but the best articles, at reasonable prices, will be sold at his store. A fine assortment of

PLATED-WARE CONSTANTLY ON HAND

WATCHES and JEWELRY carefully repaired. All orders by mail promptly attended to. [4 10 wsm3m

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,

Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,

NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA,

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of

DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.

ICE PITCHERS in great variety.

A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.

WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 14 4p

FINE WATCHES.

We keep always on hand an assortment of

LADIES' AND GENTS' "FINE WATCHES"

Of the best American and Foreign Makers, all warranted to give complete satisfaction, and at

GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

FARR & BROTHER,

Importers of Watches, Jewelry, Musical Boxes, etc.

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Especial attention given to repairing Watches and Musical Boxes by FIRST-CLASS workmen.

WATCHES, JEWELRY.

W. W. CASSIDY,

NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of

AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable

FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS,

An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.

Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16[

G. RUSSELL & CO.,

NO. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

FINE WATCHES,
FRENCH CLOCKS,
GOLD JEWELRY, AND
5 26[SOLID SILVER-WARE.

HENRY HARPER,

No. 520 ARCH Street

Manufacturer and Dealer in

WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 1[SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES.—THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Sold at factory prices by

C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
WATCH CASE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street,
8 3] Manufactory, No. 22 South FIFTH Street.

The attention of dealers is called to our large stock.

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E. M. NEEDLES & CO.

OFFER IN

HOUSE-FURNISHING DRY GOODS,

ADAPTED TO THE SEASON,

Summer Gauze Blankets,
Fruit Cloths and Doylies,
Bath and other Towels,
Furniture Chintzes and Dimities,
Pillow and Sheeting Linens,
Floor and Stair Linens,
Honeycomb, Allendale,

AND OTHER LIGHT SPREADS, AT

REDUCED PRICES.

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JAMES E. EVANS, GUN-MAKER, SOUTH Street, above Second, would call the attention of sportsmen to the choice selection of BURGES' TROUT AND BASS RODS (a new assortment), Flies, and all the usual selection of FISHING TACKLE in all its various branches.

HAND MUZZLE-LOADING GUNS altered to BREECH-LOADERS in the best manner, at the lowest rates. 7 15 tf

P. P. W. B. THE PET OF THE HOUSEHOLD.

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PARIS' PATENT WINDOW BOWER.

Every housekeeper should have them to their shutters; they supersede the old-fashioned ribbons. Price, Twenty-five cents per pair. Sold everywhere, and wholesale and retail by

B. F. PARIS,
7 6 1m No. 27 S. THIRD Street.

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CARPENTER AND BUILDER.

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5 2 PHILADELPHIA.

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FOURTH & CHESTNUT STS
MANUFACTURER OF

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New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6m

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CAPE MAY,

CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.

Since the close of 1866 much enterprise has been displayed at this celebrated sea-shore resort. New and magnificent cottages have been erected; the Hotels have been remodelled; a fine park, with a well made one mile drive, has been inaugurated; and in all the essentials of a popular summer resort, a spirit of improvement is largely manifested.

The geographical position of Cape Island is in itself a popular feature, when properly understood. Situated at the extreme southern portion of the state, and occupying a neck of land at the confluence of the Delaware Bay with the Atlantic Ocean, it becomes entirely surrounded by salt water, hence favored by continual breezes from the sea.

The bluff furnishes a beautiful view of the Ocean, Delaware Bay, and picturesque back country, taking in Cape Henlopen distinctly at a distance of sixteen miles. The beach is acknowledged to surpass and other point upon the Atlantic coast, being of a smooth, compact sand, which declines so gently to the surf that even a child can bathe with security.

Added to these attractions is the fact that the effect of the Gulf Stream upon this point renders the water comparatively warm—a point not to be overlooked by persons seeking health from ocean bathing.

The distance from Philadelphia to Cape Island is 81 miles by rail, and about the same distance by steamer down the Bay, and by either route the facilities for travel promise to be of the most satisfactory character. The Island has Hotel and Boarding-house accommodations for about ten thousand persons. The leading Hotels are the Columbia House, with West and Miller as proprietors, all under the management of gentlemen who have well-established reputations as hotel men. 8 3 mwslow

UNITED STATES HOTEL,

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,

IS NOW OPEN,

FOR PARTICULARS, ADDRESS

BROWN & WOELPPER,

ATLANTIC CITY,

6 10 2m Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street, Philadelphia.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.

This beautiful and commodious Hotel is now open for the reception of guests.

It is on the main avenue to the Beach, and less than one square from the ocean.

WILLIAM MASON,
7 3 PROPRIETOR.

AMERICAN HOUSE,

CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,

BY JOSEPH E. HUGHES, formerly of the Ocean House. One square from the depot and the ocean. Board $2 per day, or $10 to $18 per week. [7 20mthsl0t

SEA BATHING—NATIONAL HALL, CAPE ISLAND, N. J.—This large and commodious Hotel, known as the National Hall, is now receiving visitors. Terms moderate. Children and servants half price. AARON GARRETSON,
6 6 2m Proprietor.

HOOP SKIRTS.

628 HOOP SKIRTS, HOPKINS' "OWN MAKE." 628
PRICES REDUCED!!!

It affords us much pleasure to announce to our numerous patrons and the public, that in consequence of a slight decline in Hoop Skirt material together with our increased facilities for manufacturing, and a strict adherence to BUYING and SELLING for CASH, we are enabled to offer all our JUSTLY CELEBRATED HOOP SKIRTS at REDUCED PRICES. And our Skirts will always, as heretofore, be found in every respect more desirable, and really cheaper than any single or double spring Hoop Skirt in the market, while our assortment is unequalled.

Also, constantly receiving from New York and the Eastern States full lines of low priced Skirts, at very low prices; among which is a lot of Plain Skirts at the following rates:—15 springs, 55c.; 20 springs, 65c.; 25 springs, 75c.; 30 springs, 85c.; 35 springs, 95c.; and 40 springs, $1·00.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired. Wholesale and retail, at the Philadelphia Hoop Skirt Emporium, No. 628 ARCH Street, below Seventh.

6 10 3m rp WILLIAM T. HOPKINS.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

F. HOFFMANN, JR.,

NO. 825 ARCH STREET,

FURNISHING GOODS,

(Late G. A. Hoffman, formerly W. W. Knight,)

FINE SHIRTS AND WRAPPERS.
HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
SILK, LAMBS' WOOL AND MERINO
3 8fmwsem UNDERCLOTHING.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,

SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,

FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"

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PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM

SHIRT MANUFACTORY,

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PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

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THE

"EXCELSIOR" HAMS,

SELECTED FROM THE BEST CORN-FED HOGS, ARE OF STANDARD REPUTATION, AND THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

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"EXCELSIOR"

SUGAR-CURED HAMS, TONGUES, AND BEEF,

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None genuine unless branded "J. H. M. & Co., EXCELSIOR."

The justly celebrated "EXCELSIOR" HAMS are cured by J. H. M. & Co. (in a style peculiar to themselves), expressly for FAMILY USE, are of delicious flavor; free from the unpleasant taste of salt, and are pronounced by epicures superior to any now offered for sale. 8 at fmwsm

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SMOKED AND SPICED SALMON,

FIRST OF THE SEASON.

ALBERT C. ROBERTS,

Dealer in Fine Groceries,

11 7[rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

JAPANESE POWCHONG TEA,

THE FINEST QUALITY IMPORTED,

Emperor and other fine chops OOLONGS.

New crop YOUNG HYSON and GUNPOWDER and genuine CHULAN TEA.

For sale by the package or retail, at

JAMES R. WEBB'S,
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GARFIELD'S

SUPERIOR CIDER VINEGAR

Warranted free from all POISONOUS ACIDS. For sale by all Grocers, and by the Sole Agents,

PAUL & FERGUSON,
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PRIVY WELLS—OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—The only place to get Privy Wells cleaned and disinfected at very low prices.

A. PEYSON,
Manufacturer of Poudrette,
8 16[GOLDSMITH'S HALL, LIBRARY Street.

PERSONAL.

—General Grant thinks that the Indians are disposed to make peace.

—Ex-Queen Marie, of Hanover, arrived in Vienna on the 8th of July, and was received at the Imperial palace.

—The Senatorial trip across the Plains was too much for the temperance resolutions of a certain Western Senator and ex-Governor.

—On the first of October Commodore Joseph Lanman will succeed Rear Admiral Bailey as Commander of the Kittery (Maine) Navy Yard.

—Speaker Colfax lectured at Calais, Maine, a few nights since. He blushed faintly when he was greeted as the Republican candidate for President.

—Professor Steele, of the Elmira Free Academy, has decided to remain in Elmira rather than accept the flattering invitation to a Professorship in Genesee College.

—E. A. Grosvenor, Salutatorian of the Amherst College class of 1867, has accepted a Professorship in Roberts College, at Constantinople, Turkey, and will sail for that city on the 14th.

—Ex-Confederate General Hardee is in Washington, and does not appear much elated at the result of his resignation of a commission in the United States army in order to help the Rebels.

—Miss Martha Glass, of Pittsburg, lectured to an out-door audience, near Salem, Columbiana county, Ohio, last week, in favor of female suffrage.

—Nana Anderson, ten years old, was drowned in the Little Miami, at Loveland, Ohio, on Monday, while bathing. She was a niece of ex-Governor Anderson, of Ohio.

—Asa Keeler, Postmaster in a village of Wyoming county, Pa., recently deceased, was appointed by President Monroe. He was the oldest acting Postmaster in the United States.

—Kossuth's son, who was a candidate for a seat in the Hungarian Parliament, has been rejected by the constituency to whom he offered himself. Kossuth was a candidate at Waitzen, and was elected.

—Hon. William Sturgis has purchased the old home of his childhood at Barnstable, Massachusetts, had it fitted up as a public library, and, with 1300 volumes on the shelves, presented it to the town.

—After the naval review at Spithead, England, Queen Victoria conferred the Order of the Garter upon the Sultan, the ceremony of investiture taking place on the quarter-deck of the royal yacht. It must have been a curious ceremony to the Turks, big and little.

—Benjamin Franklin Caswell, a sign painter, twenty-six years old, killed himself by taking laudanum, in St. Louis, on Saturday. He was desperately in love with a young lady. She treated him with indifference, and, in despair, he ended his life.

—William R. Tullidge, a registering officer in Yallabusha county, Mississippi, was shot, but not fatally, by an ex-Rebel officer named Chatham, a few days ago. Chatham is under arrest, and will be tried for the assault and for violating his parole.

—The Queen of the Belgians—a sister of the Archduke Joseph—has gone to Miramar to endeavor to persuade her sister-in-law (the Princess Carlotta) to return with her to Belgium; but it is feared that the Empress will be found too ill to be removed. The unfortunate lady, at last accounts, was still in ignorance of the late terrible events in Mexico.

—Chief Justice Chase, during a recent visit to Frederick, Maryland, expressed "the belief that Congress will be prompt in affording relief to the loyal men of Maryland, by passing the Universal Suffrage bill when it convenes in November."

—Mr. Horace Lord, Superintendent of Colt's Armory, Hartford, Connecticut, and a few gentlemen associated with him, have presented to Mrs. Ingalls, the distinguished and intrepid Baptist Missionary in India, a beautiful navy pistol, with the accompaniments. More than once Mrs. Ingalls has saved her life by presenting or discharging of a similar weapon.

—An infant daughter of Colonel Long, living near Cincinnati furnace, a station of the Marietta Road, one hundred and twenty-three miles east of that city, had a wonderful escape from death recently. She was being drawn in her wagon along the brink of a precipice, eighty feet high, when a strong blast of wind forced the vehicle, which had been left standing for a moment there, with its baby occupant, over the ledge and down into the depth below. Strange to say, the child was not thrown from the buggy, nor was it seriously injured.

—Albert Pike, editor of the Memphis *Appeal*, finding a statement in the papers that the attention of General Grant had been called to some of his incendiary articles, and the question asked whether he (Pike) had not "violated his parole," says:—"We do not happen to have given any parole to General Grant. We were in neither the military nor civil service of the Confederate Government after November, 1862; and General Grant has as little to do with us as a corporal of a company of regulars has."

—Mr. Leicester Buckingham, an English dramatic author of considerable reputation, died recently from overwork and London fog. He was born in 1825, and when about twelve years old he accompanied his father, Mr. James Silk Buckingham, formerly M. P. for Sheffield, on a three years' tour in the United States and Canada. He studied for the law, but found literature more congenial to his taste. He subsequently visited this country as a lecturer, and on his return to England lectured for some years upon what he saw in America.

—At Williams College Professor John Tatlock has resigned the chair of Mathematics, which he has held thirty years. The trustees have elected him Professor emeritus. Professor Albert Hopkins has virtually given up his professorship of Astronomy and the Natural Sciences, though he will still have some charge of the astronomical observatory. These changes leave Professor Arthur L. Perry, who has acquired a national reputation by his valuable work upon Political Economy, the senior Professor of the College. Samuel D. Barr, of Albany, N. Y., succeeds Professor Tatlock.

—W. B. Roberts, the President of the Fenian Brotherhood, is expected to return from Paris in a week or ten days. President Roberts is now at the head of the entire Fenian movement in this country and Ireland, the Stephens wing having gone over to him in consequence of the shameful perfidy of their runaway leader. Whatever opinions may be entertained of President Roberts' Fenian agitation, his personal honor and integrity of purpose are above cavil. He went to Europe to confer with the great European revolutionists as to the most effective mode of liberating Ireland from the English yoke, and the Fenians in this country expect great things from the experience thus gained. It is also said that President Roberts has secured the co-operation of certain nations on the European continent in the struggle for Irish independence in certain not improbable contingencies. He had long conferences with Bismarck, Mazzini, Garibaldi, and also with the French Emperor. It seems certain that the world has not yet heard the last of Fenianism, and persons who have recently been in the company of President Roberts assert that he exhibits wonderful capacities as a leader, and inspires all around him with the highest enthusiasm and confidence in the success of the schemes against England.

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MOURNING MILLINERY.

ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF MOURNING BONNETS, AT NO. 904 WALNUT STREET.

8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOGH.

FURNITURE, BEDDING, ETC.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

I have a large stock of every variety of FURNITURE, Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS. WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS. PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH. PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH. PARLOR SUITS IN REPS. Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Book cases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.

P. P. GUSTINE, 8 1 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

CUTLERY.

A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,

L. V. HELMOLD'S Cutlery Store, No. 133 South TENTH Street, 11 Three doors above Walnut.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1225 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 2

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long. 4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK, LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND.

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING! BUILDING! LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER! 4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING, 5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING, 4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING, 5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING, WHITE PINE FLOORING, ASH FLOORING, WALNUT FLOORING, SPRUCE FLOORING, STEP BOARDS, RAIL PLANK, PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRES SHINGLES, LONG CEDAR SHINGLES, SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES, COOPER SHINGLES, FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW, NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS.

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS! RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS, SEASONED WALNUT, DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH, OAK PLANK AND BOARDS, MAHOGANY, ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS. SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST! FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG. SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING. MAULE, BROTHER & CO., 6 1 rp No. 2500 SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL, NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST., ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Keys on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber, at low prices, WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS. Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings. WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS. Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches. BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 15

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT. Successor to R. Clark, Jr., NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

STOVES, RANGES, ETC.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.

RANGES OF ALL SIZES.

Also, Pillegar's New Low Pressure Steam Heating Apparatus. For sale by

CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 10 No. 1182 MARKET Street.

THOMPSON'S LONDON KITCHENER; OR EUROPEAN RANGE, for Families, Hotels, or Public Institutions, in TWENTY DIFFERENT SIZES. Also, Philadelphia Ranges, Hot-Air Furnaces, Portable Heaters, Lowdown Grates, Fireboard Stoves, Bath Boilers, Stewhole Plates, Boilers, Cooking Stoves, etc., wholesale and retail, by the manufacturers. SHARPE & THOMSON, 5 27 stuth6m No. 209 N. SECOND Street.

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY AT PRIVATE SALE. PITKIN & CO.

AWNINGS, WAGON COVERS, BAGS, ETC.

If you want an extra Awning very cheap, let an awning makers take the measure, and make it from a lot of 1500 hospital tents, lately purchased by us, many of which are entirely new, and of the best 12 ounce duck. Also, Government Saddles and Harness of all kinds, etc. PITKIN & CO., 6 3 2m Nos. 327 and 329 North FRONT Street.

SLATE MANTELS.

SLATE MANTELS are unsurpassed for Durability, Beauty, Strength, and Cheapness. SLATE MANTELS, and Slate Work Generally made to order.

J. B. KIMES & CO., 5 12 6m Nos 2126 and 2128 CHESNUT Street.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	2:30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	5:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For all particulars as to fares and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	7:10 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:10 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:40 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:10 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:40 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to

JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent, No. 901 CHESNUT Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE, Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS, 4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant 2 25
At 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 1st class, 1 80
2d class, 1 30

At 6 A. M., 2, 5 and 11:30 P. M., for Trenton, Morrisville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.

At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.

At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 5, 8, and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.

The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT

Will leave as follows:—

At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $5.

At 5, 10:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.

At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES, From Kensington Depot.

At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—

At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 6:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25. The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867,

9:00 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 12:30 P. M.
3:00 P.M. Cape May Passenger. Due 7:18 P. M.
4:00 P. M. Express. Due 7:05 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND,

6:30 A. M. Morning Mail. Due 10:7 A. M.
9:00 A. M. Fast Express. Due 12:07 P. M.
5:00 P. M. Cape May Express. Due 8:30 P. M.

The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.

Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.

Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), Commencing SATURDAY, July 13, 1867.

8:00 A. M. Morning Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, and intermediate stations.
9:00 A. M. Cape May Morning Mail.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Accommodation.
3:30 P. M. Bridgeton and Salem Passenger.
4:00 P. M. Cape May Express.
6:00 P. M. Woodbury Accommodation.

Cape May Freight leaves Camden at 9:30 A. M.

West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon).

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 3:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue

7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,

On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2½, 3½, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7½, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8:20 Down Train and 3½ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M. 1, 6, 9½ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M. 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M. 1:40, 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9½ A. M. 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:50 A. M. 12:40, 5:40, and 9:25 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¼, 6¼, and 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7½, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1½, 3, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8:05, 9½, and 11½ P. M.
Leave Manyunk 6:10, 7½, 8:20, 9½, and 11½ A. M. 2, 3½, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M. 2½ and 7½ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M. 6 and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA-SHORE! CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD. THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.

Five Trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.

On and after SATURDAY, June 29, 1867, trains will leave VINE Street Ferry, as follows:—

Special Excursion	6:00 A. M.
Mail	7:30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9:15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2:00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4:15 P. M.

RETURNING—LEAVES ATLANTIC.

Special Excursion	5:18 P. M.
Mail	4:40 P. M.
Freight	11:40 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7:08 A. M.
Accommodation	5:45 A. M.

Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate Stations leaves Vine street 5:30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson 6:28 A. M.

HADDONFIELD ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

Leave Vine street at 10:15 A. M., 2:30 P. M.
Leave Haddonfield at 1:00 P. M., 5:15 P. M.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN TO ATLANTIC CITY Leaves Vine street at 7:30 A. M., and Atlantic at 4:40 P. M.

Fare to Atlantic $2. Round Trip Tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.

Tickets for sale at the Office of the Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street and at No. 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.

The Philadelphia Local Express Company, No. 625 CHESNUT Street, will call for baggage in any part of the city and suburbs, and check to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City. D. H. MUNDY, 6 24 tf Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

NINE DAILY TRAINS.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:45 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Slating ton, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Kingston, Pittston, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at Old York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.

From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.

2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia at 8:40 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 3:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office,

1 15 No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after MONDAY, June 24, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, West Philadelphia, as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester, at 7:15 A. M., 11 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:30 P. M., 7:00 P. M., and 10:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia, from Depot on East Market street, at 6:15 A. M., 7:15 A. M., 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 and 6:50 P. M.

Trains leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M., and leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., will stop at B. C. Junction and Media only.

Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going east, will take train leaving West Chester at 7:15 A. M., and going west will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M., and transfer at B. C. Junction.

Leave Philadelphia for Media at 5:30 P. M.

Leave Media for Philadelphia at 6:40 P. M.

Stopping at all stations.

The Market Street cars will be in waiting, as usual, at Thirty-first and Market streets, on the arrival of each train, to convey passengers into the city; and for lines leaving the Depot take the cars on Market street, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes previous to departure.

The Chesnut and Walnut Street cars connect with all of the above trains, carrying passengers down Chesnut street, past the principal hotels and the Camden and Amboy RR. office, at Walnut street wharf, passing out Walnut street to the depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 7:45 A. M. and 5 P. M.

The cars on Market street will connect with all Sunday trains, both ways, as usual, leaving Front and Market streets thirty-five minutes before the train leaves Depot, and will leave Depot on arrival of each train, to carry passengers to the city.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., and leaving West Chester at 7:30 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connect at B. C. Junction with trains on P. and B. C. R. R., for Oxford and intermediate points.

Passengers are allowed to take wearing apparel only, as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract is made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, 4 29 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—SUMMER TIME TABLE.

Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	9:35 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	6:05 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	8:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:40 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:40 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	4:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:40 P. M. arrive at Irvinston at 6:40 P. M., and Oil City at 9:30 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:00 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER, 1 15 General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD.—summer Arrangements. On and after SATURDAY, June 1, 1867, Trains will leave Philadelphia, from the Depot of the West Chester and Philadelphia Railroad, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets (West Philadelphia), at 7:15 A. M. and 4:50 P. M.

Leave Rising Sun at 5:45 and Oxford at 6:00 A. M. and leave Oxford at 3:25 P. M.

A Market Train, with Passenger Car attached, will run on Tuesdays and Fridays, leaving the Rising Sun at 11:15 A. M., Oxford at 12:00 M., and Kennett at 1:00 P. M., connecting at West Chester Junction with a Train for Philadelphia. On Wednesdays and Saturdays trains leave Philadelphia at 2:30 P. M., running through to Oxford.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 7:15 A. M. connects at Oxford with a daily line of Stages for Peach Bottom, in Lancaster county. Returning, leaves Peach Bottom to connect at Oxford with the Afternoon Train for Philadelphia.

The Train leaving Philadelphia at 4:50 P. M. runs to Rising Sun, Md.

Passengers allowed to take wearing apparel only as baggage, and the Company will not in any case be responsible for an amount exceeding one hundred dollars, unless a special contract be made for the same.

HENRY WOOD, General Sup't. 5 11

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE AND United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, 4:30 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Augusta, Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Florida, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile, New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, No. 411 and 828 CHESNUT Street, at Depot, BROAD and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD.

SUNDAY MAIL TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.

Commencing SUNDAY, June 23, 1867, the SUNDAY MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN will leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (upper ferry), at 7 A. M. Returning, leave Cape Island at 5 P. M., stopping at principal Stations only.

Fare $3. Excursion Tickets, $4 00. Good this day and train only.

WILLIAM J. SEWELL, 6 29 tf Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867,

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,

At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate Stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 5:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS,

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Potstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at Intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:30 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION

Leaves Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at

NEW CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The Destruction of an Ancient Landmark —A Description of its Successor, and a Sketch of the Commercial Exchange Association.

A tour through our city will at once demonstrate that progress is the order of the day and times. Old landmarks, replete with historic events, seem to have a common destiny with humanity, and eventually pay the inevitable debt to nature or succumb to the march of improvement.

But a few architectural relics of the days of "'76," and the times of William Penn, remain; and their number and importance are greatly lessened by the complete demolition of the Penn mansion, more familiarly known as the "old Slate-roof House," to make room for an imposing successor, the new "Chamber of Commerce Building."

In our issue of the 24th of November, 1866, an elaborate article was furnished our readers, embodying all the details of interest connected with this time-honored structure, with all the traditions of years hovering about it—the manners and customs observed around its ancient precincts, the people who dwelt within it, and of the Revolutionary patriots who convened beneath its hospitable roof. With these memories clinging about the old mansion, to disturb its repose on busy Second street was by some considered almost an act of sacrilege, and appeals were made that it should be left to crumble away in an honorable manner—thereby setting forth, as an example, the mutability of all earthly things. Examinations were made into the possibility of its removal piecemeal or as a whole to Fairmount Park, or some other rural spot where it might rest in state during its remaining days; but its worthy body being too shaky and its component parts decidedly too dilapidated, this project fell through, and the crazy yet honored structure was doomed, and has gone through the horrors of a gradual distintegration and demolishment.

The Chamber of Commerce Building.

This structure, which will give additional importance to the locality wherein it is to be reared, and which will present to our citizens such a great antithesis between the architectural designs of the present and past centuries, will be of imposing appearance, and well worthy the Association it represents. The dimensions of the building will be large and ample, having a frontage of 96 feet on Second street and a depth of 150 feet on Gothic street, including the projecting tower.

The extreme height from the pavement to the crowning point of the tower will be 80 feet; to the cornice 60 feet. It is designed for a two-story building, the lower one divided by a grand hall 18 feet in width, of tessellated marble, and running the entire building. There will be upon this lower story, equally divided by and opening into this grand hall, 22 offices.

Each will be fitted up in the most comfortable, convenient, and business-like manner; each provided with a fire-proof, wash-basins, water-closets, etc., with a low-down grate in the fire-place, amply ventilated and well lighted, making, in fact, business apartments hardly without equal in this city. Of these twenty-two offices, there will be two principal ones, with main entrance from Second street. Their dimensions will be—width, 35 feet, and length, 38 feet, with means of communication with back rooms, if increased accommodations are desired. The height of this first story will be 24 feet. We ascend from this story by a grand staircase, composed of solid black walnut, highly polished and finely carved, circling upwards in a rotunda in the centre of the main hall.

This circular hall, having a diameter of 32 feet, will be illumined by a dome skylight at the roof—a distance of 60 feet from the marble floor—as well as from the door of the entrance hall. Ascending this staircase, we enter into the "Chamber of Commerce," which, if finished in the style and according to the plans of the architect, Mr. John Crump, will supersede by far any chamber designed for business purposes in the country, for beauty of construction, amplitude of accommodation, and architectural design. It will be 133 feet long, 91 feet wide, and with such a height that will seemingly enlarge its dimensions two-fold to the vision. The walls will be elegantly finished in the finest style of art, while their simplicity of appearance will lend additional attraction. No pillars or other incumbrances will obstruct this large area, but pilasters beneath the ornamented capitals, supporting in their turn the enriched stucco cornices and ornate ceiling, will relieve the walls of their sameness. The walls and ceiling are to be handsomely frescoed. Light will not be wanting in this new Chamber of Commerce. Especially will that article be well provided for, since it is so peculiarly essential to the business there to be transacted—the examinations of grades and shades and kinds of flour and grain. In all the four walls large windows will be placed, while from above light will pour in from three dome skylights in ceiling roof, to give an equal reflection on all objects in the chamber.

...ge flues, at a distance of every 20 feet ... the room, as well as registers in the floor, ...es built up in the entrance hall, will ...e building in the cold fall and winter while for summer use, ventilation be wanting, there being twenty- ... between the side and outer walls, ...ble ventilators, besides others in the ...othing will go to waste about this ...re that can be of use. Extensive store-... in the shape of large cellar, will be under ... building, having access on all sides, and these, with the offices mentioned, will return an income fully ample to provide for the contingent wants of the Association.

The appearance of the building will undoubtedly be handsome, since it will have a granite base, with brownstone elevation. Upon the Second street frontage there will extend a line of fluted columns supporting the entablature. Between these columns there will be arched windows and doorways, relieved with brownstone ornamentations in the Roman-Doric style of architecture.

This, then, is the structure, according to the plans, which is to fill the place so long occupied by the old stone Slate House, and is emblematical of the progress of improvement and of necessity resulting from the commercial advancement of an Association which has aided so largely the business prosperity of Philadelphia.

The Corn Exchange Association.

This Association, spirited and energetic in forwarding the object of its ...anization, under whose supervision the new structure is being erected, is one that has been of vast importance to the commercial prosperity of Philadelphia. Before its organization our merchants and business men, with hardly any regulated scales of prices to govern their commercial and business transactions, and with the few then existing fallen into confusion and seemingly into inextricable disorder, resorted to the poorer means of competition, dishonorable and corrupting, to advance their pecuniary interests. Before the institution of this admirable and invaluable Association, the grain and flour trade was in a state of continual agitation, with rates and prices so suddenly fluctuating as to produce serious if not disastrous results to many a business firm. And the *finale* of all this rising and falling, and competition, sudden failures and unprofitable speculations, was to divert commercial intercourse into other channels, and enrich other cities at the expense of Philadelphia. How could this great evil be remedied, and commercial prosperity be made again to return to this city? This was the question which caused the initiatory steps to be taken for the institution and incorporation of an association that should have for its object the guardianship of the commerce of Philadelphia, insuring to business men equal business opportunities and protection.

A meeting was called, and took place at the residence of Henry Budd, Esq., in January of 1854, at which the following merchants were present:—Messrs. Samuel L. Ward, John Wright, Samuel L. Witmer, George L. Buzby, B. M. Bunker, James Stell, William James, and Henry Budd.

Like all associations, this one had its period of infancy, and the usual limited number of members. Its importance, however, gained ground rapidly, as its influence extended, and was felt throughout the business community. The primary object of the Association has been more than accomplished. It was intended that the compensation of the breadstuffs merchant should be rendered more adequate for the labor, time, and capital devoted to his business, and this was effected by a judicious arrangement of charges, without unreasonable exactions.

The advantages of this Association—those which always result from a combination of individual effort and means—were felt, and rapidly the Association gained adherents; for by this combination of interests, petty jealousies, and all those other attendant evils following in its footsteps, were gradually extinguished, and trade was benefited in all its phases—socially, morally, and pecuniarily, and the Association attained a strength and character for good that have been acknowledged wherever its name and its works are known.

Nor, while carefully watching the progress of their union, did the members of the "Corn Exchange" forget their country in its peril, but, possessed with true patriotism, they speedily raised a regiment—the noble 118th—that fought so gallantly and won its many deserved laurels in contests of world-wide renown.

Growing steadily in numbers, and embodying an aggregate capital that gave it at once a substantial basis, with a constantly increasing influence and a power felt in all business circles, the members of this Association, after deliberation, determined that an acquisition of additional strength and importance could be had by extending the borders of the Association and drawing within it all classes of business men. For this purpose, and by resolution of Court, the title of this Association was lately changed from that of "Corn Exchange" to

The Commercial Exchange Association.

Under this name it will combine within it not only dealers in "corn," as its first name seemingly implied, but every other branch of commercial business known, thereby exercising a great influence for good upon the business prosperity of Philadelphia. With this new field opened for work, and with the magnificent building in course of construction for its accommodation, this Association—to be known hereafter as the "Commercial Exchange"—marks a new era in its career, and will go onward to increasing prosperity and influence, protecting the interests of the public at large, and contributing largely to the welfare of its individual members.

THE REMOVAL OF SHERIDAN.

From the New York Citizen.

General Sheridan seems to be undisturbed by the rumors of his impending removal, and continues to remove further "impediments" to the lawful execution of the Reconstruction act of Congress—this time through "a readjustment" of the Boards of Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen of the city of New Orleans. There can be no question raised, we presume, as to his authority to perform this act under the amended act of Congress. Neither can his action in the removal of Governor Threckmorton be called in question on any grounds except those of policy, and in regard to this there can be little doubt that his action is fully justified by the facts.

The only grounds, then, of the contemplated removal of Sheridan, are his acts previous to the passage of the amendatory Reconstruction act. In regard to that we apprehend there is little difference of opinion. The rashness and inconsiderateness of that action, and its unjustifiableness on any principles of legal construction, is conceded with a unanimity only equalled by that with which it has been finally and substantially approved by the people. We regard it as unfortunate, as a great mistake, that the people and Congress should deliberately have put aside the question of the legality of the action of a military commander, where no stress of military necessity could be urged in justification of his action, and should have legalized it by express act subsequently. But this is a government of the people, and the fact of such action on their part is unquestionable and conclusive.

On what grounds, then, shall the President go back of this authorization by Congress of acts confessedly illegal at the time of their committal? Shall it be for the purpose of vindicating the law? The law-making power has already condoned that offense, and has placed in the hands of the offending military commander the full power which was lacking at the time the acts complained of were performed. Certainly the executive is relieved thereby from all responsibility, and has only to see that the law as it stands is faithfully executed. Shall it be on grounds of policy? The reopening of the issues settled by the late legislation of Congress will only exasperate anew public opinion, and pave the way for more extreme and proscriptive legislation. In the present condition of public sentiment, we are fully assured that nothing could be more ill-advised on any showing of facts that is open to the public, than the removal of Sheridan; and we do not credit the reports that have been sent out from Washington, that it is seriously contemplated. It is for his conduct under an act of Congress, if at all, that he is to be called to account. But Congress has triumphantly sustained the officer arraigned. Doubtless the explanatory act was an afterthought, but with that we cannot see that the executive, as such, has any concern. While deprecating the mode of reconstruction adopted by Congress, we believe that good policy and good faith alike demand that the fullest force should be given to its acts, and that, above all, every appearance of a vexatious, irritating, and utterly futile opposition should be avoided.

White Witnesses.

The mouth of the man who purifies his teeth with SOZODONT is a witness-box, and every time he opens it two rows of gleaming witnesses testify to its beautifying properties.

DRY GOODS.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!

Summer Shawls, $1·75.
Summer Shawls, $1·75.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White Shetland Shawls, $3·00.
White and Black Llama Shawls.
White and Black Barege Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Sea-side Shawls.
Wide Iron Barege and Hernani for Shawls.

LAWNS! LAWNS!

Fine French Lawns, 25 cents.
French Jaconet Lawns, 28 cents.
Best French Percales, reduced to 37½ cents.

Linens for Men's and Boys' Wear.

Plaid and Stripe Linen Drills for Boys.
Linen Duck Coatings.
Extra Heavy Linen Duck for Suits.
Heavy White Basket Duck.
Linens for Ladies' Travelling Suits.
Immense Stock of Linens, all grades.

House-Furnishing Linen Goods

Sheeting, Towels and Napkins. Heavy Barnsley Linen Sheetings, in 54-inch, 72-inch, 80-inch, and 90-inch widths.
10-4 Fine Linen Sheetings, $1·25.
11-4 and 12-4 Huguenot Sheetings.
Fine Cotton Sheetings, all widths.

TOWELS AND TOWELLINGS.

Diaper, Huck, Bath, Red Border, Fringed, and Damask Towels, Towellings by the yard of every description.

Nursery Diapers, Napkins, and Doylies.
Scotch Loom and Barnsley Table Damask.

QUILTS AND COMFORTABLES.

Immense Stock of all sizes of white and colored Marseilles Quilts, Honeycomb, colored Alhambra Spreads, Lancaster and Heavy Jacquard Quilts.

Buyers for Hotels, Boarding Houses, Public Institutions, and Private Families will do well to examine our stock.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.

NORTHWEST CORNER

EIGHTH AND MARKET STS.

1 11 smrp PHILADELPHIA.

NOTICE!

ENTIRE STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS TO BE CLOSED OUT.

JOHN W. THOMAS,

Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.

OFFERS THE BALANCE OF HIS STOCK OF

GRENADINES,
HERNANIS,
ORGANDIES, LAWNS,
PIQUES, ETC.
GOODS FOR TRAVELLING SUITS
SUMMER POPLINS, ETC. ETC.
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

8 2 wam8mrp]

No. 1101 CHESNUT Street.

TO THE LADIES:

LINEN CAMBRICS,
PRINTED FOR DRESSES,
WHITE FOR BODIES.

These goods are essential for SUMMER WEAR, and we are now selling the balance of our importation at a

GREAT SACRIFICE.

E. M. NEEDLES & CO.,

N.W. Corner Eleventh and Chesnut.

GIRARD ROW. GIRARD ROW. No. 1101 CHESNUT STREET.

EYRE & LANDELL,

S. W. Corner of

Fourth and Arch Sts.

LARGE STOCK OF SUMMER QUILTS.

10-4 AND 11-4 LANCASTER QUILTS.
11-4 HONEYCOMB QUILTS.
PINK AND BLUE MARSEILLES QUILTS.
FINEST WHITE QUILTS IMPORTED.
HOTELS SUPPLIED WITH QUILTS, NAPKINS, TOWELS, TABLE LINENS, SHEETINGS, ETC. ETC.
HAVE JUST OPENED ANOTHER CASE SILVER POPLINS, FOR LADIES' SUITS.
DARK LAWNS, FRENCH AND ENGLISH.
THIN GOODS, FULL VARIETY.
SUMMER SILKS, REDUCED.

P. S.—WHITE SHAWLS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. 3 6 wfm6m

608. REMOVAL. 608.

E. S. JAFFRAY & CO.

Beg to inform their friends and the public that they have removed their place of business from No. 322 to

NO. 608 CHESNUT STREET,

UP STAIRS.

Having greater facilities, and more room for doing business, their stock will be considerably increased in the various departments.

Represented by S. STORY. 7 6 1m

DRY GOODS.

229 FARIES & WARNER, 229

NORTH NINTH STREET,

ABOVE RACE.

Bleached Muslins, 10, 12½, 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 20, 22c.
All the best makes of Bleached Muslins.
New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, etc.
Pillow Case Muslins, all widths.
2¼ yards wide Sheeting 50c.
Unbleached Muslins, 12½, 14, 16, 18, 20, 22c., etc.
All widths Unbleached Sheeting.
All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 45, 50c., etc.
Yard-wide all-wool Flannel, 60c.
Domet Flannel, 25, 31, 40, 43, and 50c.
Cotton and Wool Shaker Flannel, 25c.
Shirting and Bathing Flannels.
Grey Twilled, for bathing robes, etc.
Black Alpacas, 37½, 40, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75c., etc.
Black and white Balmorals, $1.
Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Doylies, etc.
Three bales of Russia Crash, 12½, 14, 16c.
Imported Lawns, 25c.
White Piques, 50c.
Wide Shirred Muslins, 60, 85c., $1, and $1·15.
Nainsooks, Victoria Lawns, Plaid Nainsooks, etc.
Soft finish Jaconets, Cambrics, Swiss Mulls, etc.
Shirting Linens, 45, 50, 55, 60, 65, 70, 75, 80c., etc.
300 dozen Linen Shirt Fronts, our own make.
Linen Bosoms, 25, 30, 37½, 45, 50, 56, 62½c.
Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½, 15, 18, 20, 22, 25c.
Whalebone Corsets, $1·25; Hoop Skirts, $1·25.
Gents' French Suspenders, 50c.
Ladies' and Misses' Hosiery, large assortment.
Linen Pant Stuffs at reduced prices, etc. etc.

FARIES & WARNER,

NO 229 N. NINTH STREET,

2 29] ABOVE RACE.

PARIS.

AU PETIT ST. THOMAS.

27, 29, 31, 33, 35 RUE DE BAC.

25 RUE DE L'UNIVERSITE,

NEAR THE PALACE EXHIBITION,

This house, established upwards of fifty years, is universally known and famed as one of the best establishments in Paris, in which thorough confidence may be placed.

In its immense premises, which all foreigners should visit, will be found the most complete assortment of SILKS, FIRST NOVELTIES, SHAWLS, WOOLLENS, LACE, LINGERIE, READY-MADE ARTICLES FOR LADIES, FURS COTTON AND THREAD STUFFS, GLOVES, RIBBONS, TRIMMINGS, CARPETS, ARTICLES OF FURNITURE, English Assistants. Fixed Price. [7 8 15 25—8 5 15

DAMAGED BLANKETS.—WE HAVE RECEIVED Two Hundred and Forty-seven Pairs of Fine Twilled All-wool BLANKETS, damaged at the burning of the Factory.

Many of these Blankets have only the slightest soil, some entirely clean, some badly torn, and some very much soiled.

Those who want Blankets for the coming winter may now save many dollars by buying of this lot.

Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $3 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $4·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $5 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $5·25 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $6·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS for $7·50 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $8·25 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $9·75 per pair.
Fine all-wool BLANKETS, for $11 per pair.

R. D. & W. H. PENNELL,

8 3 smth3t No. 1021 MARKET Street.

CHEAP DRY GOODS, CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS, AND WINDOW SHADES.—Great Bargains from Auction.—V. E. ARCHAMBAULT, N. E. corner of ELEVENTH and MARKET streets, will open this morning 1000 yards extra quality double Imperial White Canton Matting, slightly stained, will be sold at 37½, worth 75c.; Red Check Matting, 25, 37, and 50c.; Ingrain Carpets, all wool, at 62, 75, 87c. $1, $1·25, $1·37, and $1·50; Ingrain Carpets, wool filling 40, 45, 50, and 62c.; Three-ply Carpets, $1·20; English Tapestry Brussels Carpets, $1·62 and $1·75; Hemp Carpets, 31 to 62c.; Oil Cloths, 50c.; Entry and Stair Carpets, 50 to 87c.; Window Shades, $1 to $3; Plain Shading 37 and 50c.; Table Linens, 62c. to $1·50; Towels, 12 to 25c Flannel for Bathing Robes, 31c. Muslins, 10 to 25c.; Calicoes, 10 to 18c.; Lawns, 25c. Wholesale and Retail Store, N. E. corner ELEVENTH and MARKET Streets. 2 19 6m

J. CHAMBERS, NO. 810 ARCH STREET

Novelties Opening Daily,
—Real Cluny Laces.
—Black Guipure Laces.
—Pointe Applique Laces
—Pointe de Gaze Laces.
Thread Veils from $2·75.

WHITE GOODS.

—Marseilles for Dresses—Bargains.
—French Muslins, 2 yards wide, at 60 cents.
Shirred and Tucked Lace Muslins; India Twilled Long Cloth; Plaid, Stripe, and Plain Nainsooks; soft finish Cambric, 1⅛ yard wide; Cambric Edgings and Insertions, new design very cheap. 7 10 1m

FINANCIAL.

NEW STATE LOAN.

THE NEW SIX PER CENT

STATE LOAN,

Free from all State, County, and Municipal Taxation,

Will be furnished in sums to suit, on application to either of the undersigned:—

JAY COOKE & CO.,
DREXEL & CO.,
E. W. CLARK & CO.

7 6 1mwfp]

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD

FIRST MORTGAGE

SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.

Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 20 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of

85,

And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.

This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 63 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.

Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.

E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.

P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 7 15 1m

FINANCIAL.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE PURCHASED THE

NEW SIX PER CENT.

REGISTERED LOAN

OF THE

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION COMPANY,

DUE IN 1897.

INTEREST PAYABLE QUARTERLY, FREE OF UNITED STATES AND STATE TAXES,

AND OFFER IT FOR SALE AT THE LOW PRICE OF

NINETY-TWO,

AND ACCRUED INTEREST FROM MAY 1,

This LOAN is secured by a first mortgage on the Company's Railroad, constructed and to be constructed, extending from the southern boundary of the borough of Mauch Chunk to the Delaware river at Easton, including their bridge across the said river now in process of construction, together with all the Company's rights, liberties, and franchises appertaining to the said Railroad and Bridge.

Copies of the mortgage may be had on application at the office of the Company, or of either of the undersigned.

DREXEL & CO.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO. [6 11d
W. H. NEWBOLD, SON & AERTSEN

BANKING HOUSE

OF

JAY COOKE & CO.

112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A.

Dealers in all Government Securities,

OLD 5-20s WANTED

IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.

A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.

Compound Interest Notes Wanted.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.

Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. [6 24 3m

FRACTIONAL SHARES

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD,

PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD,

Bought and Sold.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER

10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES

A SPECIALTY.

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,

NO. 16 S THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK

ORDERS FOR STOCKS AND GOLD EXECUTED IN PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK 1 12

NATIONAL

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,

809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000

DIRECTORS.

Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.

WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank.*

JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier, 6 1] *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

HOLDERS OF

AUGUST SEVEN-THIRTIES

Should bear in mind that after the 15th of this month they will be worth only par.

They may be converted into FIVE-TWENTIES without delay, by applying to

WM. PAINTER & CO.,

Dealers in Government Securities,

8 9 2 NO. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

KEEP THEM AT HAND!

NEEDLES' COMPOUND CAMPHOR TROCHES, Positive Preventive of CHOLERA, Diarrhœa, Dysentery, and Cholera Morbus, Sole Factor, C. H. Needles, Druggist, 12th & Race Sts., Phila. 50 Cts. per Box, mailed on receipt of price.

PATENTED 11th MONTH, 1866.

7 12 2mwfp

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS AND SHOES. On Thursday Morning,

August 8, commencing at 10 o'clock precisely, will be sold 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Calf, Kip, and Grain Boots, Brogans, Balmorals, Congress Gaiters, Oxford Ties, etc. Also, a large assortment of Women's, Misses', and Children's Wear, from city and Eastern manufacturers. Open for examination on the morning of sale. [8 2 4t

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street,

AT PRIVATE SALE.

25 cases fine palm fans, round handles. 75

FIRST LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF BOOTS SHOES, BROGANS, TRAVELLING BAGS, ETC. On Tuesday Morning,

August 6, at 10 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 2000 packages boots, shoes, balmorals, etc., of city and Eastern manufacture. Open for examination, with catalogues, early on morning of sale. [7 30 6t

LARGE OPENING SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

We will hold a large sale of foreign and domestic dry goods, by catalogue, on four months' credit, On Thursday Morning,

August 8, at 10 o'clock, embracing about 750 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles.

LARGE AND PEREMPTORY SALE OF EUROPEAN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

NOTICE.—Included in our sale of THURSDAY, August 8, will be found the following:—

DOMESTICS.

SHIRTINGS AND SHEETINGS.—Cases Bleached and Brown Globe, Swift River, Home River, Whitestone, Kingston, and other brands.

FLANNELS.—Cases All-wool White and Colored, Twilled Canton, Fancy Plaid and Miners' Flannels.

JEANS.—Kentucky, Oxford Mixed, Doeskin, and Twilled Blue Jeans; Nashua, Sugar River, Brunswick, Hamilton, and Lebanon Corset Jeans.

—Cotton and Wool Linseys, Heavy Kerseys, Fancy Ginghams and Plaids.

—Fancy Madder Prints, De Laines, Wigans, etc.

—Colored Cambrics, Victoria Lawns, Jaconets, etc.

—Heavy Tickings, Denims, Blue Stripes, and Checks.

BLANKETS.—All-wool white and heavy brown and grey Blankets.

CASSIMERES, SATINETS, ETC.

—All-wool and Union, plain striped, and plaid, silk mixed, D. and T. Buckskins and Beaver, tan, Melton, and Rodman's mixed, and boys' fancy Cassimeres.

—Steel-mixed and heavy black Satinets.

—Ladies' fancy Coatings, water-proof and mixed Tweeds.

WOOLLENS.

Pieces black and colored all-wool and Union Cloths.

Pieces 6-4 and 4-4 French and domestic black Doeskins and Cassimeres.

Pieces Esquimaux, Castor, and Moscow Beavers, Pilots, etc.

SILKS.

30 pieces magnificent quality, all boiled, Lyons black Drap de France.

300 PIECES PARIS DE LAINES,

In rich fall assortments, all grades, of a favorite make.

500 PIECES PARIS POPLINS,

Including the newest fall shades, all-wool, and splendid qualities.

ALSO,

Fancy Fall Dress Stuffs, Balmoral Skirts, *Fountain Spring* Marseilles Quilts, Cotton and Woollen Hosiery, Suspenders, 24-inch Black Patent Velvets, invoice of Rich Trimmings, Towelling, Diaper, Canvas, Hoop Skirts, etc.

SHIRTS.

Full Lines White and Check Linen, White Muslin Scotch Plaid, Melton and Blue Woollen Shirts, and Linen Shirt Fronts.

2,000 DOZEN LINEN CAMBRIC HDKFS.

Full Lines ¾ and ⅞ Plain, Hemmed, and Hemstitched Linen Cambric Hdkfs, of the most favorite make imported.

N. B.—Catalogues ready and goods arranged for examination early on the morning of sale. 8 3 4t [7 30 8t

FIRST LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC. On Friday Morning,

August 9, at 11 o'clock, will be sold, by catalogue, on four months' credit, about 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings, embracing a choice assortment of superior goods, which may be examined early on the morning of sale. [7 30 9t

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

SAMUEL C. FORD & SONS, AUCTIONEERS No. 127 S. FOURTH Street,

Sales of Real Estate, Stocks, Loans, etc., at Philadelphia Exchange, every Friday at 12 o'clock, noon.

Our sales are advertised in all the daily and several of the weekly newspapers, by separate handbills of each property, and by pamphlet catalogues, one thousand of which will be issued on Wednesday, preceding each sale.

REAL ESTATE AT PRIVATE SALE.

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEER No. 508 WALNUT Street

Hold Regular Sales of REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.

Handbills of each property issued separately.

1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also, a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.

Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

BY THOMAS BIRCH & SON, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street, above Eleventh Street.

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS No. 240 MARKET STREET.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,

Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.

JOHN C. ARRISON,

Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in Every Description of

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.

Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.

Warranted to give satisfaction. 23 rp

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY,

The Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Company, for the Safe Keeping of Bonds, Stocks, and Other Valuables.

CAPITAL.....$500,000

DIRECTORS.

N. B. BROWNE, CLARENCE H. CLARK, JOHN WELSH, J. GILLINGHAM FELL, EDWARD W. CLARK, ALEXANDER HENRY, S. A. CALDWELL, HENRY C. GIBSON, CHARLES MACALESTER.

Office in the Fire proof Building of the Philadelphia National Bank, CHESNUT Street above Fourth.

This Company receives on deposit, and GUARANTEES THE SAFE KEEPING OF VALUABLES upon the following rates a year, viz.:—

Coupon Bonds.....$1 per $1000
Registered Bonds and Securities.....50 cents per $1000
Gold Coin or Bullion.....$1·25 per $100
Silver Coin or Bullion.....$2 per $10
Gold or Silver Plate.....$1 per $10

Cash, Boxes or small tin boxes of Bankers, Brokers, Capitalists, etc., contents unknown to the Company and liability limited, $25 a year.

The Company offers for RENT (renter exclusively holding the key) SAFES INSIDE ITS VAULTS at $20, $30, $40, $50, and $75 a year, according to size and location.

Coupons and Interest Collected for one per cent.

Interest allowed on Money Deposits.

This Company is authorized to receive and execute Trusts of every description.

12 3 1mwfrp] N. B. BROWNE, President.
ROBERT PATTERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

ROPER'S NEW AMERICAN

BREECH-LOADING REPEATING SHOT GUN,

FIRING FOUR SHOTS IN TWO SECONDS.

Using ordinary Ammunition. Manufactured by the ROPER REPEATING RIFLE COMPANY, Amherst, Massachusetts, under personal supervision of C. M. SPENCER, Inventor of the famous SPENCER RIFLE. Send for circular. 8 16 3m4p

BAUGH'S RAW BONE SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.

The great Fertilizer of all crops. Quick in its action, and permanent in its effects. Established over twelve years.

Dealers supplied by the cargo, direct from the wharf of the manufactory, on liberal terms.

Manufactured only by BAUGH & SONS,

Office No. 20 South DELAWARE Avenue, 8 6 smwfp Philadelphia.